The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10.00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the current News, Miscellaneous and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually as ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST LOSSES by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1876. NO. 63.

SECOND EDITION.

LIGHT AT LAST.

Hayes is Undoubtedly Elected.

South Carolina Given Up to Him.

Louisiana Put in the Same List

The Democracy Fighting for Florida,

Without the Slightest Hope of Success.

Their Game of Brag Played Out at Last.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1876.

Upon investigation at the Attorney General's office, sufficient precedents in this country are found to sustain the count of three thousand informal votes alleged to have been cast for electors in Louisiana. A recent decision in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of a Congressional vote, is that where the intention of the voter was evident, it can be counted as if cast in a formal manner.

Four companies of the Fourth United States Artillery, Colonel Lodor commanding, arrived here to-day from South Carolina and went into camp at the arsenal. Troops in South Carolina during the elections have been ordered here to await further instructions. The officers with the troops say the people of South Carolina, so far as they learned, were not interested in the election of Hampton, and took little interest in the Presidential contest, many of the Hampton men voting for Hayes. The troops will remain to await development in the South. So far as the concentration of a military force at the capital is concerned, high military officers said to-day that to concentrate anything like the force mentioned would require all the troops to be withdrawn from the Southern States and Indian frontier.

Real Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, who has been here some days in conference with the naval authorities, has left for Hampton Roads, where the Hartford, his flagship, now lies. She was to sail to-day. Orders have been sent to the Plymouth at Philadelphia to sail. The order to the Essex for surveying service on the Pacific has been countermanded. The iron-clads Passaic, Montank and Wyandotte are at Norfolk; the Manhattan, Catskill, Dictator, Ajax and Saugus, iron-clads, are at Port Royal; the Assipee and Canonicus are at New Orleans.

VICTORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Shown to be Republican by Nearly One Thousand Majority on the Face of the Returns—A Count Which no One Questions—The Argument Before the Supreme Court—South Carolina Democrats Only Anxious to Save Hampton

COLUMBIA, November 18.—It is decided at last that the electoral vote of South Carolina was cast for Hayes and Wheeler in spite of shot-guns and barrels of money. The State Board of Canvassers completed the count of this vote at noon to-day, in the presence of eight chosen representatives of each party, admitted by resolution of the board at the suggestion of Judge Carter and Congressman Packer, and there is no complaint from any one that the count was not perfectly fair. After the count was completed, the board took a recess while the clerks were footing up the figures. On reassembling, the Chairman of the board, Mr. Hayne, directed the clerk to announce the result, whereupon Haskell, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina, objected to reporters of the press being present to take the vote as declared. General Connor, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, also objected to the board announcing the result until the count of votes on the other tickets was completed and returned to the court. In reply, Mr. Hayne said this was not intended as an official announcement of the result, but merely for the information of the board. As to the reporters, they had been permitted to be present during the count, and he could see no reason why they should not hear the result. It could make no difference any way, as they were in possession of the figures, and could add them up for themselves. General Connor took exception to the ruling of the Chairman. Mr. Hayne remarked that he was not aware that any of the parties who had been admitted on either side were here as counsel, but only as spectators or witnesses to the accuracy of the count. The result of the electoral vote was then declared by the clerk as follows:

Republican Electors at Large—C. C. Bowen, 91,788; John Winsmith, 91,870.

District Electors—T. B. Johnson, 91,852; Timothy Hurley, 91,136; W. B. Nash, 91,804; Wilson Cook, 91,432; William F. Myers, 91,880.

Democratic Electors at Large—T. G. Barker, 90,896; Samuel McGowan, 90,737.

District Electors—J. W. Harrington, 90,886; A. L. Ingraham, 90,798; William Wallace, 90,906; J. B. Irwin, 90,906; Robert Aldrich, 90,860.

The reason of Hurley running so much behind the other electors is owing to a clerical error of the Inspectors of Election in Blackville, Barnwell county, who accidentally omitted his name in their return to the County Commissioners. The pending decision of the Supreme Court as to the power of the board to go behind the face of the returns, as forwarded by the county commissioners, and the board will, of course, correct this clerical error, or any other; but if the decision shall be in their favor, they will be able to show beyond any question that the majority of the Republican electoral ticket, instead of averaging 900, is nearer 3,000. The Democrats residing here appear to be much better satisfied with the result as announced by the board than the men sent down from the North to count the State in for Tilden.

All the South Carolina Democrats here hoped for was that the election of Hampton, and it is probable that this is secured, provided the board shall not be permitted to go back of the face of the returns. The other State officers are in no more doubt, as well as the Legislature. If Edgefield county, where 2,000 more votes were returned than there are voters, should be thrown out of the count, or the returns corrected in accordance with the facts, the whole Republican State ticket will be elected, with a Republican majority in the Legislature. The decision of the court on the powers of the board in this regard is expected on Monday. Meantime the board will proceed with the count of votes for State officers.

The court requested a rehearing on certain provisions of law regarding the duties of the State Board, which was held this afternoon. Attorney General Elliott appeared for the board and General Connor in opposition. The question was whether the board, which is required to certify to the correctness of the vote, could properly do so without taking the necessary steps to ascertain its correctness, which would open up the whole question of their power to go back of the face of the returns. The request by the court for a rehearing is construed here as an indication that the court will decide in favor of the powers claimed by the board. It is a noteworthy fact that the counsel for the Democratic side changed his base since the last argument to the extent of admitting that the board had the right to go back of the returns, so far as to correct manifest clerical errors. The reason of this is said to be that the Democrats wish to put in a claim to several errors, but the Republicans are perfectly willing to meet them on this score, and feel entirely confident that if the court allows the board to go behind to open up the whole question of fraud, intimidation and illegal voting. There is very little excitement here. All center on the vote for Wade Hampton, which will not be counted complete before Monday. Judge Carter and Congressman Packer leave to night for the North; also Smith, Weed, who left them here since Tuesday looking after Tilden's interests.

The Vote for State Officers—A Good Showing for the Republicans.

COLUMBIA, November 18.—The State Board of Canvassers' tabulated returns for all State officers except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, from the face returns of the county canvassers, show that the vote is close and the results so doubtful that it will take the correction of numerous clerical errors to determine the successful candidates. The returns show that Hayne, Republican, is re-elected Secretary of State by 227 majority; Elliot, Republican, elected Attorney General by seven votes; Hagood, Democrat, Controller General by 256 majority; Thompson, Democrat, Superintendent of Education by 442; Kennedy, Republican, by 161, and Cardozo, Republican, by 208.

REPUBLICAN FLORIDA.

The Democratic Leaders Despondent—The Incoming Returns Reducing the Democratic Figures—Suspicious Delay of the Returns from Some of the Counties—Instances of Former Frauds by the Democrats—A Poor Chance for Them this Time.

TALLAHASSEE, November 18.—The past twenty-four hours has thrown a little more light on the political situation, and of a character still more favorable for Hayes and the Republican State candidates. Official returns have been received from the counties of Walton and Holmes, which reduce the Democratic claims 102 There are still ten Democratic counties to hear from officially. The returns from at least eight of these counties should have been received some days ago, and there is every reason for apprehension that they are kept back for the purpose of being manipulated to suit the requirements of the Democrats. It should be borne in mind that all the Democratic counties, with three exceptions, are in the hands of Democratic officials, and these officials have in several instances given evidence of their willingness to perform any act of political rascality which the Democratic leaders may require of them. For instance, in 1872, when the returns came to hand from the Democratic officials of Jackson county, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who received only 939 votes, was credited with 1,339; the Republican candidate, who received 1,109, was only credited with 709, and so on through the whole list of candidates. The perpetration of this fraud by the Democrats was not disproved at the time of its commission, and it cannot be denied now. The evidence exists on the records of the State Canvassing Board, and the altered returns certified to officially by that board are still in existence. Similar frauds are shown to have been attempted in four Democratic counties in the present canvass. The returns from Volusia, Hillsboro, Hernando and Levy counties have been tampered with, and made to show fictitious majorities. If further opposition had not become so important an element in the national contest, the absurd claims of the Democrats to have carried the State would long since have been abandoned. On the day after the election, when the heavy majorities given by the Republican counties in favor of Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican State ticket became generally known, the Democratic leaders virtually threw up the sponge, and conceded the election to their opponents; but, when the extraordinary intelligence flashed over the wires that the result of the Presidential election depended upon the vote of Florida, the Democrats, excited by this unexpected condition of affairs, and spurred up by telegrams from the North, took back their concessions, and, with brazen faces, claimed a victory for their candidates. The returns of Democratic counties within reach of the telegraph, and which had been already heard from, were subjected to a process of expansion. For instance, in Monroe county the Democratic majority was returned at 69; it was raised to 200 when the national situation became known. Orange county was officially heard from as having given 950 Democratic majority, although one of the most inaccessible counties in the State, and at least four days distant from this place. But these tactics were soon discovered by the Republican leaders, and every means possible taken to secure true returns of the actual votes cast. To-day the Democratic leaders up to 3 o'clock here have very much discouraged, in view of the fact that with all the doctoring done by Democratic officials, the returns, without any revision or throwing out, will show a majority for Hayes. Yesterday a committee of Democrats waited upon the Governor, and asked him if it was his intention to act with reference to canvassing for the electoral vote, as had been done in 1872. On that occasion Governor Reed cancelled the electoral vote from the copy of the returns which the law directs to be sent to the Governor, and gave the electors their certificates before the Canvassing Board met. The Governor replied that in such a crisis he would not do so without hearing from both sides in the matter. The Democrats do not wish him to canvass the vote, as they know the returns will show a majority for Hayes, and their only hope is in securing the rejection of the vote of some of the large Republican counties, on the ground of fraud.

A Democratic Manifesto.

The following document, which, on the face of it, is a Democratic manifesto, and bears internal evidence of being prepared by the Northern Democrats in Florida, comes to us through the Associated Press:

TALLAHASSEE, November 18.—The following seems to be the situation in this State: Each party claims the State on the Presidential ticket. It is pretty well conceded that the Democrats carry their State ticket. The Democrats base their claim of the electoral ticket on official returns received here as follows. It is ordered that the count of the votes and the canvass of the same shall be done in public. The Democratic committee arranged to have sworn duplicates of the official returns made in each county, and forwarded. They have already received these from all save five counties, all Democratic. Then estimates based on these unofficial copies of official returns give Drew and Tilden both a clear majority. The Republicans will furnish no figures, stating that they will await the official returns. Many stoutly claim that Hayes has carried the State. However, it is probable that Tilden will have a majority of some 300 or 400 on the returns as made officially by the county canvassers. The Republicans claim that, even admitting this, they will be able by proving frauds, to overcome this *prima facie* majority and establish the State for Hayes. The fight before the State Board will be very bitter; the Democratic leaders, defending their majority for Tilden, will attack the returns in Jefferson, Alachua and Leon counties, which are the Republican strongholds. They claim to have discovered a glaring fraud in Alachua, where the returns of the election inspectors were raised 219 votes, and their names forged to a new return.

The Democratic State Committee yesterday addressed a note to the Board of State Canvassers requesting them to proceed at once to the canvass of such county returns as are already in. They based their request upon the fact that a great mass of testimony would come before the board from both sides, and that its proper presentation and argument would take a long time, and that as the United States law requires the Governor to issue his certificate to the Presidential electors on the 6th of December, it is necessary to begin work at once in order that a fair hearing may be had.

The board this morning declined to commence the canvass, Mr. Cocke, a Democrat, voting yes, and Messrs. McLin and Cowgill, Republicans, voting nay. The Republican declined on the ground that the law reads, "On the fifth day after election, or sooner if all returns are in, the canvass of the vote shall begun," and that as the time has not yet expired, and all the returns are not yet in, they cannot legally begin work. The Democrats claim there is a clause allowing the canvass to begin at any time, and canvass such returns as arrived, not closing the canvass to the exclusion of any county for non-arrival until the thirty-fifth day has come. Steps will probably be taken to see if there is not in the Supreme Court some power to force the canvassers to begin work. The Democrats aver that the delay is meant to either force the Governor to issue certificates without a canvass when the 6th of December arrives, or to open the canvass at so late a day that there will be no time for a full and fair discussion of the frauds involved.

Governor Stearns Proposes to Canvass the Vote for Electors Himself—The Democracy Object.

TALLAHASSEE, November 19.—There is reasonable ground for believing that Governor Stearns will assume that the State board has no power to canvass the electoral vote, but that the power resides in the Governor. This assumption will permit the Governor to decide all issues pertaining to the canvass, and issue certificates to whichever set of electors he decides are elected. His assumption is based upon the fact that the act creating the Returning Board does not use the word "electors" in giving the list of officers whose vote the board shall canvass. The power to canvass this vote not being specifically conferred upon the board, he contends that it resides in him, as he is required by a United States law to issue electors' certificates, and must canvass the vote in order that he may decide who is entitled to certificates. The Democrats are astonished that this claim is set up, and contend that the word "electors" is not used in the act because only officers are intended to be referred to simply because such officers, included under the head of State officers, whose expression is used in the act. The Democratic committee waited on the Governor and notified him that if he contemplated such a step, they would ask permission to file a protest. He stated that they should have an opportunity to do so, and this morning informed them by letter that he should be pleased if they would forward in writing whatever they had to say upon the subject. This is considered an intimation that he intends to move in the matter without delay. Elaborate opinions are being prepared on both sides of the question. There is some movement ordered in military circles to-night; precisely what it is cannot be ascertained. It is supposed the troops are going to some of the contested counties.

LOUISIANA GIVEN UP BY THE DEMOCRATS.

An Open, Fair and Honest Count of the Vote Assured—The Democrats Without Hope—How the Southern Democrats Regard their Northern Brethren—The State Sure for Hayes Beyond the Possibility of Doubt.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—The Returning Board met to-day. There were present representatives of both political parties, including the strangers that are here, and five gentlemen on behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee, resident. No business of special importance was transacted. The canvass will commence on Monday. The vacancy on the board has not yet been filled. It has been arranged that on questions of contest the Democrats are to appear before the board by counsel. Indeed, every concession possible has been made by the Republicans, and the people at large can rest assured that the canvass will be openly, honestly and fairly made. The Democrats sullenly accept the situation, but they are without hope of showing that Nichols has been elected Governor, or that Tilden is entitled to the electoral vote. They will protest at every step for the purpose of making up a case for Congress. They have prejudged the action of the Returning Board, and say they expect nothing favorable from it. But they do expect Northern Democrats to take the case from their hands and establish a national Democratic Government. They talk openly of war, but they do not want it here. The Mansfield *Reporter*, of De Soto parish, which fairly represents the Democracy in this State, says:

"We trusted this Northern Democracy once in 1860, and they betrayed our trust by killing more of our fathers and brothers and sons than any other party; and now, if they fool us again, and allow the heel of the usurper to be again put upon our necks in Louisiana, we hope God, in his providence, will everlastingly blot out the names of the traitors from all memory, and the altered returns certified to officially by that board are still in existence. Similar frauds are shown to have been attempted in four Democratic counties in the present canvass. The returns from Volusia, Hillsboro, Hernando and Levy counties have been tampered with, and made to show fictitious majorities. If further opposition had not become so important an element in the national contest, the absurd claims of the Democrats to have carried the State would long since have been abandoned. On the day after the election, when the heavy majorities given by the Republican counties in favor of Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican State ticket became generally known, the Democratic leaders virtually threw up the sponge, and conceded the election to their opponents; but, when the extraordinary intelligence flashed over the wires that the result of the Presidential election depended upon the vote of Florida, the Democrats, excited by this unexpected condition of affairs, and spurred up by telegrams from the North, took back their concessions, and, with brazen faces, claimed a victory for their candidates. The returns of Democratic counties within reach of the telegraph, and which had been already heard from, were subjected to a process of expansion. For instance, in Monroe county the Democratic majority was returned at 69; it was raised to 200 when the national situation became known. Orange county was officially heard from as having given 950 Democratic majority, although one of the most inaccessible counties in the State, and at least four days distant from this place. But these tactics were soon discovered by the Republican leaders, and every means possible taken to secure true returns of the actual votes cast. To-day the Democratic leaders up to 3 o'clock here have very much discouraged, in view of the fact that with all the doctoring done by Democratic officials, the returns, without any revision or throwing out, will show a majority for Hayes. Yesterday a committee of Democrats waited upon the Governor, and asked him if it was his intention to act with reference to canvassing for the electoral vote, as had been done in 1872. On that occasion Governor Reed cancelled the electoral vote from the copy of the returns which the law directs to be sent to the Governor, and gave the electors their certificates before the Canvassing Board met. The Governor replied that in such a crisis he would not do so without hearing from both sides in the matter. The Democrats do not wish him to canvass the vote, as they know the returns will show a majority for Hayes, and their only hope is in securing the rejection of the vote of some of the large Republican counties, on the ground of fraud.

THE NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From the Visiting Republicans to the Democrats—The Proposed Conference Made Unnecessary by the Action of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—The following reply has been made to the last letter of the Democrats by visiting Republicans here:

GENTLEMEN: We are gratified to learn that we have misapprehended the language and spirit of your communication of the 14th inst., and that we were in error in attributing to you a purpose to interfere with the legally constituted authorities of this State in the discharge of their duties. Perhaps this misapprehension was the natural result of the language employed. Your request was to meet and confer with you personally or through committees, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted on behalf of such canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people. This, as we understood, was a request to co-operate with you for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board in the discharge of its duties.

The President had requested us to attend there to witness, not to influence such canvass, and we know that such request by him was not intended to limit us to witness the count of votes actually cast, but the entire proceedings of the board in reaching a result as to the votes legally cast in the counties. We are gratified to learn that you concur with the President and with us in this understanding. You also state that you are fully aware that both the organization and action, whether judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana was beyond any authoritative control from without, and it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obtrude our interpretation of the laws upon those whose duty it is to administer them. We may, therefore, as we think, assume that you will agree with us that it would be arrogance equally to attempt by any one concerted action to influence the proceedings or result of counting the ex parte or boards acting judicially, and hence we are gratified at being able, from the language and tenor of your letter, to assume that you did not wish to confer with us for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board, but only to secure such co-operation on our part as would enable us, jointly or severally, to witness the proceedings throughout. A conference for such a purpose would now seem to be unnecessary, as we learn from a communication just received from the Returning Board, which appears to us to accomplish all that —by your explanatory note—you desire to attain by the proposed conference.

We will add that it is very apparent that if your wish is to see a fair and honest expression from the electoral vote of Louisiana, there is no difference between ourselves and you except as to the method in reference to that result. You have proposed a conference and active associated influence. This we regard as beyond our duty or our privilege as individuals. We shall be happy at all times to confer with you, and as individuals to co operate in whatever shall be right, but concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish without the use of such means. We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.
JAS. A. GARFIELD,
JOE E. STEVENSON,
Ohio.
E. W. STOUGHTON,
J. H. VAN ALLEN,
New York.
WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Pennsylvania.
EUGENE HALE,
Maine.
J. M. TUTTLE,
J. W. CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM R. SMITH,
W. A. MCGREW,
Iowa.
SIDNEY CLARKE,
J. C. WILSON,
Kansas.
C. B. FARWELL,
ABNER TAYLOR,
J. H. BEARDSLEY,
S. R. HAVEN,
Illinois
JOHN COBURN,
WILL CUMBACK,
Indiana.
C. IRVING DITTY,
Maryland.

To Hons. J. M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, W. B. Morrison, Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtin, William Bigler, J. R. Doolittle, George B. Smith, J. E. McDonald, George W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Henry Waldron, J. W. Stevenson, Henry D. McHenry, T. H. Shirley, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. B. Stallo, L. V. Bogy, James O. Brodhead, C. Gibson, John Lee Carroll, W. T. Hamilton, W. G. Sumner, P. H. Watson, F. R. Coudert, New Orleans.

The Invitation to Attend the Counting of the Vote.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—The following communication was forwarded to the visiting Republicans; a similar document was sent to the Democrats:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF RETURNING OFFICERS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
STATE HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 18.

Hon. John Sherman, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Returning Officers, held this day, the following preamble and resolution, introduced by General Thomas C. Anderson, were unanimously adopted, viz.:

WHEREAS, This board has learned with satisfaction that distinguished gentlemen of national reputation from other States, some at the request of the President of the United States and some at the request of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, are present in this city with a view to witness the proceedings of this board in canvassing and compiling the returns of the recent election in this State for Presidential electors, in order that the public opinion of the country may be satisfied as to the truth of the result and the fairness of the means by which it may have been attained; and

WHEREAS, This board recognizes the importance which may attach to the result of their proceedings, and that the public mind should be convinced of its justice by a knowledge of the facts on which it may be based; therefore be it

Resolved, That this board does hereby cordially invite and request five gentlemen from each of the two bodies named, to be selected by themselves respectively, to attend and be present at the meetings of the board while engaged in the discharge of its duties under the law, in canvassing and compiling the returns, and ascertaining and declaring the result of said election for Presidential electors, in their capacity as private citizens of eminent reputation and high character, and as spectators of the proceedings, in their behalf, of this board.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. MADISON WELLS,
President Board of Returning Officers.

To which the following answer has been sent:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1876.

Hon. J. Madison Wells:

SIR—I have received your note of to day, with a copy of the resolution of the Board of Returning Officers of the State of Louisiana, and have communicated the invitation contained in it to the gentlemen who are here at the request of the President of the United States, to witness the canvassing of the vote at the election in this State for Presidential electors, and am instructed by them to inform you of their acceptance of the 'invitation, and that they will designate a committee of five of their number to attend the meeting of the board, and to take this occasion to express my thanks for the courteous terms of this invitation, my deep sense of the importance of your proceedings, and my confident hope that they will be conducted as to convince the public mind of the justice of your finding.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Proceedings of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—At twelve o'clock there was quite a gathering at the room of the Returning Board. Messrs. Casanava and Wells, of the members of the board, were there. Judge Trumbull, Judge Stallo, Governor Palmer and Ex-Governor McHenry, of the Northern Democrats, and the Democratic committee, which has charge of evidence to be presented on the part of Democrats, were present. There were a number of Republicans present also. There was a delay in the meeting, on the part of the board, on account of the absence of Messrs. Anderson and Kenner. The board met at 12:30 and authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure a room for the meeting of the board. General Anderson, having arrived and taken his seat, said that there were a great many distinguished gentlemen in the city who would desire to witness the proceedings of the board, and he therefore offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted without dissent, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

[Here follows preamble and resolution as given in the communication to the visiting Republicans.]

The Secretary of the board reported that election returns from thirty-five parishes had been filed with him. There are returns from thirty-six parishes yet to arrive.

The question was raised as to whether the board could begin the compilation and canvass until all of the returns had been received. It was determined, however, to commence on Monday, the 20th inst., and to take up the parishes alphabetically or by Congressional districts.

Colonel Zacharie, Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Election and Returns, requested to know whether the presence of counsel representing the Democratic committee would be allowed during the deliberation of the board.

The President replied that only in cases where disputed points arose would counsel for both parties be required. He added that counsel would be permitted to inspect the returns when they were opened, in order to see whether they had been tampered with.

Colonel Zacharie, of counsel for the Democratic candidates, filed a plea against the constitutionality of the board, and protested against certain action. The following grounds were set forth:

First—By section 2, Article 98, 1872, creating a Board of Returning Officers, there is no term fixed for tenure of office, and by the same section it is provided that in case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, by either of the board, the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the board, thus creating a body with power perpetuating itself indefinitely, and conferring said power in certain contingencies upon a single person; that the said board is authorized to canvass and compile the returns of the elected members of the Legislature, and said members are above authorized to participate in the organization of either branch of the Legislature, and said Legislature, so constituted under Article 48, title 3 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, shall examine and count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, thereby direct and immediate effect of all of which is to place the power in the hands of five persons or multiples thereof, to appoint and his appointees, for all time to determine of what persons shall be constituted the executive and legislative branches of State government, which is contrary to and therefore is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as creating a government not republican in form or character, and

Second—By the act under which the said board claims to proceed, the said board is vested with powers judicial in their character, and in that respect the act is in conflict with Article 94 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Third—That if the constitutionality of the law were established beyond question, we again object, and protest, and accept to the manner in which the present acting board is constituted. The act 98 of 1872, section 2, provides that five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall be returning officers for all elections in the State. We except, object and protest that the act has not been complied with, as none of the members now composing said board are members of the Democratic Conservative party, and therefore said board is not constituted as required by law.

Fourth—On behalf of the Democratic electors, the counsel protested against the counting and compilation of the vote for A. B. Levy and H. Dudley Hunton, Republican electors, on the ground that when Brewster was voted for he was occupying the Federal position of United States Surveyor General, and also, Levy, that he was a United States Commissioner, and ineligible according to Article two, paragraph two, of the Constitution.

The board will determine on Monday whether argument in this protest will be permitted. No election was held to fill the vacancy on the board, which adjourned until noon on Monday.

Ex-Governor E. F. Noyes, of Ohio, General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, and Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, left this morning by rail for Florida.

General John Coburn, Hon. Will Cumback and Judge Stanley Matthews departed homeward this afternoon.

The Democratic Committee to Watch the Count.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—The visiting Democrats appointed the following to remain here and be present to witness the counting of the votes by the Returning Board: John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; George B. Smith, of Wisconsin, and P. H. Watson, of Ohio.

Figuring Out Democratic Success in the State.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—The total vote of the State, made up from duplicate poll lists received from forty-seven parishes, and ten parishes estimated by the registration this year and the vote of 1874, is as follows: For Governor, Nichols 84,262; Packard, 76,112; total, 160,224; total vote in 1874 for Treasurer, 147,705; increase this year over 1874's vote 12,519; Nichol's majority over Packard of the vote polled, 8,090. Of the Tilden electors, five have a majority over the highest vote for the Republicans of 9,240. The other two Tilden electors have a majority of 7,036. The discrepancy in the majorities is caused by the omission of the names of five Hayes electors from the Republican ticket in the several parishes.

The following gentlemen have left the city: Oswald Ottendorfer, F. R. Coudert, New York; C. W. Woolley, Connecticut; J. C. McDonald, John Coburn, Indiana; ex-Governor John L. Carroll, Maryland; ex-Governor Hoadly, Pennsylvania; J. W. Chapman, Iowa; Charles Gibson, Missouri; Hon. W. R. Harrison, Illinois; J. B. Jeffreys and W. R. Sullivan, Chicago. The gentlemen here at the request of the President and also those sent here by Republican organizations from States other than Louisiana, have determined, they say, to secure a full stenographic report of all the proceedings and evidence before the Returning Board, so that an impartial statement may be given to the public and sent to the President. They have determined to change their committee of five from time to time, so that all their members may observe the mode of proceeding and the appearance and character of the witnesses examined.

A DEMOCRATIC HUMBUG EXPLODED.

The Story that More Troops Had Been Ordered to New Orleans Totally False—No More Wanted and None Sent—Work in the Navy Yards the Same as Usual—Where the Bragging and Threatening Comes From.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—There is not the slightest foundation for the story printed in the *World* of yesterday, about ordering additional troops to New Orleans. General Sheridan has not applied for more troops, neither is it proposed to order troops there from the Department of the Missouri. No orders have been issued recently from the War Department in reference to the movement of troops in the Southern States. No disturbances are apprehended, and no immediate occasion is known to exist requiring reinforcements to be sent to either of the three States whose election returns are in controversy. Troops were sent to Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida simply to preserve the peace, and sufficient force is now in the three States named for that purpose. Should any outbreak threaten, however, additional and adequate reinforcements will be promptly forwarded. The reported activity in the navy has no more foundation than stories about the movements of troops. There have been a good many threats, which lead prudent men to consider how the peace shall be maintained, and mob violence restrained if it should be attempted, which nobody here really expects. The navy might be useful in upholding law should any force for that purpose become necessary, and most likely there will be no neglect to render it fit for service. But that, fortunately, can be accomplished without extraordinary cost or labor. It may be well to note, in this connection, that all talk of a resort to force to defeat the inauguration of either candidate who may be declared elected, is observed to come from non-combatants in the late war. Soldiers, on both sides, are willing to yield to the result as legally declared.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 18.—Returns from all the counties have been received by the Secretary of State, showing the vote for Tilden and Hendricks electors to be 139,512 and for Hayes and Wheeler electors 95,268, giving Tilden a majority of 44,244. The vote of York county is not included in the above, as the returns only gave the vote for the Presidential candidates, and not for the electors. The Democratic majorities in the Congressional districts not before reported are: First, Douglas, 3,388; Second, Goode, 1,896; Third, Walker, 2,106; Fifth, Cabell, 5,304; Seventh, Harris, 10,833; Ninth, Pridemore, 10,356. In the Fourth district, Jorgenson's Republican majority over Hunton, Democrat, and Demortee (negro), Independent Republican, is over 1,600. It is stated that there will be contests in the Second and Fourth districts.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—The official vote of Maryland for President and Vice President is as follows: Tilden, 91,770; Hayes, 71,981; Tilden's majority, 19,799. The following are the official majorities of Representatives to Congress (all Democratic): M. Henry, First district, 3,382; Charles H. Roberts, Second district, 3,019; William Rimmell, Third district, 5,659; Thomas Swann, Fourth district, 2,531; Eli J. Henkie, Fifth district, 2,753; William Walsh, Sixth district, 14.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, November 19.—Governor Lippitt yesterday received the following telegram from General Sickles:

NEW YORK, November 18.—*To Governor Lippitt:* It is reported here, on authority of Mr. William Beach Lawrence, that one of the Republican electors of Rhode Island is ineligible, and that the law of your State gives the office to the person having the highest vote who is qualified. Lawrence claims to be elected himself.

D. E. SICKLES.

To which Governor Lippitt replied:

Our State laws provide for all contingencies in case of vacancies from any cause in the electoral college. This State will give four votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

"H. LIPPITT."

The only occasion for this correspondence is the fact that Hon. George H. Corliss, elector-elect, is a Centennial Commissioner appointed by the President on the nomination of the Governor.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, November 18.—The House to-day finally passed the bill for filling the vacancy in the electoral college by 129 to 19. The act is especially designed to meet the case of H. N. Sollace, said to be ineligible.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Floor of a Theater at Sacramento, Cal., Falls—Eight Persons Killed and One Hundred Injured, a Number Fatally.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—A Sacramento dispatch says: Last night, during a performance at Moore's Opera House, the floor gave way, killing eight and wounding about a hundred spectators. The Opera House was situated over a large livery stable on Second street, between K and L, and was formerly used as a State armory. It had recently been converted into a theater by putting up a gallery and tier of boxes, making the hall capable of seating one thousand people. The floor was unsupported, except by the usual beams. A wardrobe trunk had escaped the theater, and it being the opening of the establishment, the house was crowded. Soon after the performance commenced a sudden sinking of the floor was noticed, accompanied by the cracking of the beams, and directly the entire auditorium, carrying with it the stage and gallery, was precipitated into the stable beneath. The rear portion was partly supported by the stalls beneath, and the audience was thrown forward towards the stage. The lights were extinguished by the concussion, and a scene of fearful confusion ensued. A fire alarm was struck, and in a few moments the department was on the ground, and with the assistance of the police proceeded to rescue the wounded and remove the dead. A great crowd in the meantime assembled, and the excitement was intense. Hundreds were carried from the ruins unassisted and uninjured. On clearing up the *debris* the following were dead: T. W. Perry, janitor of the opera house; Frank Moore and W. J. Foster, compositors in the *Record and Union* office; Henry Vaca, Ezra Woolson, formerly County Treasurer; Michael Tiernan and two unknown men. Those badly injured were crushed with some bruises, Eddie Peak, of the Swiss bellringers, and Mrs. Wilson, a variety performer, being most injured, though not seriously. Many of the wounded taken from ruins are in a critical condition, and a number will probably die.

DESPOILERS OF LINCOLN'S TOMB.

Capture of the Two Men Who Attempted to Steal the Remains of Lincoln.

CHICAGO, November 18.—At a late hour last night United States Detectives Tyrell and Washburn, with the aid of two local detective officers, captured the two men who attempted to steal the remains of President Lincoln from the vault in Springfield, Ill., on night of November 7. They are Terence Mullen, *alias* "T. Durnan," the proprietor of the "Hub Saloon," No. 294 West Madison street, where the arrests were made, and Jack Hughes, *alias* J. Smith, an old counterfeiter, connected with the notorious Ben Boyd. These men have been shadowed since the attempt was made to despoil the tomb, and the proof of their guilt is said to be abundant. The officers will take the accused to Springfield this evening to await the action of the grand jury.

CASUALTIES.

Man Killed by Cars at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, November 19.—Just after the midnight train on the Pan Handle road left here last night, the dead body of a man was found lying on the track just outside the depot. The engine and train had passed over his body, mutilating it terribly. A paper was found on his body, on which was scrawled, "Thurston Evers, Knox county, Edward's Pond. I concluded to kill myself." On the other side was a memoranda of work done. Deceased was about twenty-one years of age, and had on a new suit of clothes. It is thought he has a man threw himself under the passing train.

Sad Ending of a Journey to a Wedding.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—A party of fifty-six persons left this city late last night in two furniture wagons, to attend a German wedding some distance out in the northwestern part of the county. About ten miles out, at the crossing of West Fork, in the darkness one of the wagons containing thirty-six people was driven off the side of the bridge, falling twenty-five feet to the rocks below. Louis Braeniage, aged sixty-seven, had his spine fractured, and will probably die. Joseph Meyers had his skull fractured. Mary Kleinburg, age ten, concussion of the brain, supposed to be fatally injured. Nine or ten others were more or less severely injured.

Accident at a Church Festival.

UTICA, N. Y., November 19.—During an Episcopal church entertainment at Hill's Hall, Perryville, Madison county, on Friday evening, the north part of the floor gave way, precipitating over fifty ladies and children ten or twelve feet to the floor below.

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

CONGRESS will convene two weeks from to-day. "Let us have peace."

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $737,205.

WHY doesn't the *Post* take up the facts respecting the five "bulldozed" parishes of Louisiana, and state them for the benefit of its readers?

THE New York *Sun* virtually gives it up. That paper says:

If Mr. Hayes shall enter the White House in March, he will be the first President who ever took office in the face of a hostile outgoing and incoming House.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* throws out this two-edged hint: "If the election is to turn on clerical errors in the canvass blanks, the vote of Indiana may be thrown out. Rumor says there is an embarrassing defect in the Democratic returns."

IT is understood in England that Cardinal MANNING is to succeed Cardinal ANTONELLI in his official post at the Vatican. England can well spare her degenerate son, but his abscence will greatly weaken the Roman Catholic Church in that country.

THE following dispatch appears as a special in TILDEN'S St. Louis organ, the *Republican*, signed by the Democratic member of Congress from Oregon:

ROSEBURG, OREGON, November 15.—Oregon has gone Republican. The Peter Cooper ticket injured Tilden seriously here.
LAFE LANE.

Yet the *Post* continues to claim that State for the Democrats.

JUDGING from the tone of the English press with respect to the recently returned Arctic expedition, it is pretty certain that there will be no more Arctic expeditions from England for a long time to come, and that the grand discovery of the condition of things at the North Pole will probably devolve upon some other nation, whose ships will pursue an entirely different route, since it may now probably be safely accepted as a fact that the route by Smith's Sound is thoroughly impracticable.

A FACT which speaks volumes in favor of the general morality of the Hebrew race has just been developed in England. One Jew killed another a few weeks ago, and it came out on trial that it was the first case on record in Great Britain in which one member of the Jewish persuasion had been charged with the willful murder of another of the same religion, and also that no Jew has been executed in that country for a period of two hundred years. The last one who suffered the penalty of death was hung just two centuries ago, and then not for murder, but for forgery.

IT IS rumored that the New Orleans banks are calling in their loans on such local securities as are most likely to be affected by a public crisis; also, that the demand for gold down there is exceptionally active. While the facts may be as stated, New York bankers and brokers, who are in a position to be well informed, say they doubt the inference which has been drawn from them. This is the season when trade at New Orleans usually grows more active, and that explains at least the action of the city banks.

IN VIEW of suggestions that the House may possibly refuse to go into joint convention to count the electoral votes, or may in some way prevent the constitutional declaration of the election of a Republican President until the session is closed, when the term of President GRANT would end, and no inauguration could take place, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the Republicans have a plan by which all difficulties which the Democrats would seek to make would disappear. If President GRANT should resign on the 3d of March, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate would become President, and continue to act as such till Tilden was elected.

SIGNS and evidences multiply on every hand that HAYES and WHEELER will have been elected. The Democratic leaders are just now engaged in a desperate effort to invent technical objections against certain Republican electors whose choice by the people is not questioned, and it is hoped that by pressing these the Republicans may lose a member of the electoral college, and the success of TILDEN be thus assured. This is really catching at straws, and will amount to no more than the effort of a drowning man to save himself by that sort of diversion. The Republican skies brighten every day, and we wait, in confident hope and expectation, for a most glorious burst of sunlight.

THE President has appointed Hon. JAMES S. RUTAN, of Beaver, to the office of Collector of Customs for the Western District of Pennsylvania, *vice* THOMAS STEEL, Esq., resigned. Mr. STEEL has been in ill health for several weeks, and his condition is such that he would probably not be able to discharge the duties for some months to come. He has made a good officer, and filled his trust with fidelity to the people and the Government. Mr. RUTAN is widely known throughout the State as an active and influential Republican, and a gentleman of the highest ability and character. In the various public positions in which he has been called to serve, he has been faithful to every trust; and we risk nothing in saying that in his new place he will discharge his duties with strict fidelity, and in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public.

THE Republicans have gained another Congressman, the official canvass in the Fifth Maryland district showing that McCOMAS, Republican, was, notwithstanding the immense amount of ballot-box stuffing and the running in of hundreds of voters from the District of Columbia, elected by a majority of nine. This will give the Republicans in the next House 145 members as to whose election there is no reasonable doubt. The majority of the next House will be 147 members, and to secure this majority the Republicans have only to gain, according to the figures claimed by the National Republican Committee, two additional members. There are at least five Congressmen in doubt, three of whom the Republicans confidently expect to elect. There are besides, doubtless, two additional Republicans in South Carolina whom the Democrats have not conceded to the Republicans. Moreover, in the 144 which the Democrats now claim there is at least one, ALEXANDER STEPHENS, whose presence in the next House is scarcely probable, on account of ill-health. From present indications, the parties are so nearly divided that the control of the organization of the next House may depend on the sickness and detention of two members.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad has now built five hundred and fifty-five miles of the proposed two thousand miles. Under the Government grant the period for completing the road expires in about two years, but an effort is to be made at the approaching session of Congress to have the time extended eight years. The Vice President of the company, who has just returned from an extended visit to the region traversed by the road, says that while the Minnesota division, two hundred and fifty miles, from Duluth to Fargo, has been operated both winter and summer, the Dakota division, two hundred miles, from Fargo, on the Red river, to Bismarck, on the Missouri, has never been operated in the winter. The traffic did not justify it, and the snow was a serious obstacle to overcome. During the past summer the revenue from the Dakota division of the road has been an average of about $2,000 per month. The increased business and the desire of the War Department that the road be kept open have led the company to build between forty and fifty miles of snow fence in Dakota, and to arrange a winter time table between Fargo and Bismarck which will give tri-weekly trips, a train going one way each week day. The principal points west of Fargo are Mapleton and Casselton, the center of extensive Dakota farming operations, and Jamestown, a Government post, half-way to Bismarck. There are four other points which have been named and ten sidings which are not at present the sites of human habitations. The Pacific section, already completed from Jacoma, on Puget's Sound, is being extended thirty miles to the Puyallup coal fields. The company is about to establish a stage line and teams to run between Bismarck and Deadwood City, in the Black Hills. The road may yet have a future.

A "FAIR COUNT" OF THE VOTE.

The determination expressed by President GRANT and good men of all political parties, to have a "fair count" of the legal votes cast for President, at the recent election, especially in the close and doubtful States, affords a happy augury for the perpetuity of the Republic. However exciting the contest may have been, however doubtful the great result, there is manifest among all classes a disposition to acquiesce in the popular verdict when officially ascertained. There should be no interference by outsiders, no tampering with returns by self-constituted judges, of whatever political faith, but the local authorities upon whom the law devolves certain grave and responsible duties in the several States, should be left to the untrammelled discharge of their high trust. In this view, we especially commend the prudent and moderate counsels of those representative men of the Republican party, who, having gone to Louisiana to ascertain the actual state of affairs, and to inform themselves in regard to the situation in that State, refuse to undertake to exercise powers which were never delegated to them, or in other words, to become "judges" of the election! Such an act of usurpation would be enough to excite alarm throughout the Union, and to awaken the profoundest fears of every patriot. The *manifesto* of the Northern Democrats of the BIGLER, CURTIN and RANDALL type, was an insult to the people of Louisiana, and revolutionary in character and tone. They propose to usurp the solemn prerogatives of the State Canvassing Board, to be present and oversee, inspect and to pass upon the legality of the votes "actually" cast, and to announce the result to the country. To this end and for these purposes, they extended, through the press of New Orleans, an invitation to the Republicans from the North there present, to unite with them, which they wisely declined, as being an invasion of the sovereignty of Louisiana, and not within the province or scope of their friendly mission. Had these Northern Democrats confined themselves to their legitimate sphere of labor—entering upon it, not as partisans, but as as patriots—they would have reflected the best hopes of their countrymen, and left no ground for just cavil or criticism. Rising above the mere spirit of party bigotry, and the dictates of demagogism, into the serener atmosphere of an unselfish devotion to the institutions of an imperilled government, they would have deserved well of the Republic, and their names would have stood high in the roll of our statesmen. As it is, they have rendered utterly abortive the patriotic intentions of the President, converted the whole affair into a dirty squabble for party success and ascendancy, disappointed every one and filled all hearts with gloomy forebodings as to the future. However reprehensible the conduct of these men, it is gratifying to hope and believe that the vote of Louisiana will be fairly counted and proclaimed by her own sons and sworn officials, without active interference by Northern Republicans, in the dangerous way suggested by those great sticklers for State rights, Messrs. CURTIN, BIGLER, DOOLITTLE, WATTERSON & Co.

The latest telegraphic advices are to the effect that the Returning Board have formally invited five Republicans and five Democrats, from the Northern States, to be present and witness the count. In this there can be no objection, so long as those invited confine themselves to the simple act of looking on—seeing and hearing what transpires. If the board are of opinion that the conscience of the country can be better satisfied as to the honesty of the count, by having it made in the presence of representatives of both political parties, they do well to invite the presence of such representatives. We would prefer to have the count made with open doors, but perhaps this would be neither advisable nor practicable, in the present highly excited state of the public mind. The proposition made by the Democrats, however, for concerted action with a view to "influencing" and "aiding" the board, was not only presumptuous and an attempt at impertinent interference with the functions of an important part of the State government of Louisiana, but it was fraught with great danger, as the effort, if made, must inevitably have resulted in further inflamming rather than quieting the public mind. If a few gentlemen are to be present, in their individual capacity, by invitation, well and good; but let there be no interference from either side.

THE most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated in any country have been brought to light in Mississippi—the State which bears the odium of having inaugurated the shot-gun policy, by means of which a majority of the voters of the several Southern States have been virtually disfranchised. The Sixth Congressional district of that State had been "gerrymandered" in the last (Democratic) apportionment, so as to place ten counties overwhelmingly Republican, in the same district, thus conceding the blacks one member of Congress. The population of the district is thus divided between the two races: blacks, 100,502; whites, 50,650—a black majority of 69,859. It might well be conceded that in such a district a Republican member would naturally be chosen, if the colored people had any chance whatever to express their preferences. But what has been the result? The present member of Congress, Mr. JOHN R. LYNCH, the most popular colored orator in Mississippi, was nominated in this district for re-election. Opposed to him was General JAMES R. CHALMERS, as objectionable a man to the blacks as it was possible to find, since he was the leader, under FORREST, of the dreadful massacre of negro soldiers at Fort Pillow. Every negro in the district knew this fact, and there was no reason why a single one of them, free to vote as he pleased, should not cast his ballot for one of his own color, and an undoubted friend, and against the man who, if not an open and avowed enemy, was at least opposed to them politically. Notwithstanding all these facts and considerations, the Democrats claim that they have honestly carried this district and elected CHALMERS! It is one of the most amazing political revolutions on record—a genuine "Tilden and reform" reaction. In 1872, these ten counties gave GREELEY 3,972 votes, and GRANT 21,606—a Republican majority of 17,631. Now, if ever a black man had an inducement to vote for a Democratic candidate, it was when honest old HORACE GREELEY, their champion and friend, appealed to them for their suffrages; but they knew too well where their political and material interests lay, and voted against their old time defender. Now, after the lapse of four years, their sentiments have entirely changed—they repudiate an able and honored leader of their own race, and fly to the embrace of one whose chief recommendation to favor consisted in the fact that he had achieved distinction as an enemy to the Union, and had been conspicuous in one of the most atrocious and infamous acts of the rebellion. The magnificent majority of seventeen thousand six hundred has been wiped out, and CHALMERS has been elected—making a "solid" Democratic delegation to Congress from Mississippi! What conclusion must fair-minded, intelligent Democrats at the North come to, in regard to such a case as this? The worst feature is, that it is not a Congressional district, here and there, that has been defrauded of its legal right freely to choose its own representative, but whole States have been overturned by violence, intimidation and murder. States as fully Republican as Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have been dominated and terrorized, and made to contribute to the success of TILDEN, and to the furtherance of the schemes of the Democratic leaders of the South, whose sole object is to put down and crush out the last vestige of popular liberty in that section. All this has been done in the name of "reform" and "honest government." While the constitutional amendments and the rights of the colored people have been thus trampled on and spurned, the election laws set at defiance and whole States usurped in the South, leading Democrats of both sections have been crying "frauds," "frauds," until they are hoarse. Their scheme to seize the Government by the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated in any country has not quite succeeded, and they have set up a howl about being "counted out" in Louisiana, and threaten a resort to violence if TILDEN is not "counted in." In no event can the conscience of the country ever be satisfied that TILDEN has been fairly elected, and if by any perversion of law he should take the Presidential chair, that fact will be made uncomfortably apparent to both him and his party.

MR. FRANCIS ADAMS, an English educator, and Secretary of the National League for Promoting Elementary Education in Great Britain, has just published a work on "The Free School System of the United States," which is of more than ordinary interest to public educators in this country. MR. ADAMS notices the unusual proportion of female teachers in our public schools, and while admitting that the former are better educated here than in other countries, he deprecates the practice of employing so many, because of the brief school life of most female teachers, only averaging in the States three years. "In England, scarcely one in twenty of the female teachers reaches her tenth year of service." He considers, however, that women are better qualified for elementary teaching than men. MR. ADAMS takes frequent occasion to praise our teachers. "The general testimony as to the worth of American teachers is very high. Energy and enthusiasm are set down as their predominant characteristics. The cities and large towns possess a class of teachers not to be surpassed in the world." "In America the schoolmaster is a civil officer, and his profession is attended by the highest honor and respect. In England he has long been a church official of the lower grade." The advantage is decidedly with the American method, but "the teachers of America and England have one bond of friendship; they have been equally badly paid." The master of a grammar school in England having two hundred scholars receives about $750 per annum, while the first assistant has only a salary of $500. These sums, however, have a greater purchasing power there than they have here. The writer is not carried away with the plea of uniformity to such an extent as many of our own educators are. "It is certainly better that each district should be able to fix its own standard of education than that the State should have power to prescribe a low standard for the whole country." Our school committees will do well to consider that statement. It is pleasant to read: "That which impresses us most in regard to America, is the grasp which the schools have upon the sympathy and intelligence of the people." "The most conspicuous feature of the American system, is its representative character." How far we now stand ahead of England is indicated in this sentence: "In the United States they have actually that which Mr. FORSTER promised to give England by the act of 1870, but which at present we are far from the realization of, an education of the people's children, by the people's officers chosen in their local assemblies." Wherever he compares our system with the English method, Mr. ADAMS emphatically pronounces ours the better. For the future of our country he has the largest hope.

THE facility, comfort and safety with which our railway companies carried the largely increased passenger traffic to and from the Centennial Exhibition, afford a gratifying contrast with the operations of European railways under like pressure. The figures are not at hand for comparison, but it is certain that on the lines diverging from Philadelphia the exceptional traffic has been larger than ever before. At the average attendance in September and October, at the Centennial, was greater than that at any previous international exhibition, and as Philadelphia has fewer railway lines than London or Paris, it follows that these lines have had to carry larger numbers of passengers, within the period named, than had the English and French lines. With an unprecedented number of passengers offering, all were carried comfortably and rapidly, and what is especially remarkable with fully the usual degree of safety. On this point the *Railroad Gazette* dwells with emphasis, and furnishes a record of train accidents, for five years past, during the two months above mentioned, which shows that while the number killed was greater this year than last, the number injured is even less. The comparison is as follows:

Sept. and Oct.	No. of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
1872	161	53	206
1873	194	49	122
1874	170	43	155
1875	274	62	270
1876	209	81	248

In explanation of the number killed, it is stated that the increase is largely due to the fatal accidents happening to "tramps" in stealing rides on freight trains—a circumstance that has added largely to the list of fatalities on railroads during the past year.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. President Hayes will be very popular as the mistress of the White House.

George T. Anthony, the newly elected Governor of Kansas, was a journeyman tinner at Ballston Spa, N. Y., twenty years ago.

There are eight thousand Hebrews in Philadelphia, and of that number one hundred have estates valued at $200,000 or upwards.

The statement that Mr. John Lothrop Motley is engaged upon a historical novel, to appear next year, recalls the fact that he won his first laurels by a venture in the same line. His "Merry Mount," published many years ago, was a novel of Massachusetts colonial life of the period of Governor Winthrop.

Dr. Allen Thomson, at the recent meeting of the British Association, exhibited and described two skulls from the Andaman Isles, and referred to the custom the natives had of preserving portions of their friends' skeletons, and wearing them as ornaments. The skulls of their husbands were actually worn upon the shoulders of widows.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles f. Hemans, a son of the well known poetess. His learning was extensive both in ancient and in modern literature. His chief studies were in the departments of history and archæology. He wrote "A History of Mediæval Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy," and "Historic and Monumental Rome."

One of the best of the Centennial anecdotes is told by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. Speaking of the characteristics of visitors, she says suspicion and a resolution not to be humbugged by the foreigners were visible on most countenances. "I said you so," said a woman to her friend to-day, pointing out a priceless vase of *cremole* of the twelfth century. "*That pot has been used! It's second hand!*"

The Boston *Pilot* exults over the new poem "Deirdre," and furnishes some interesting facts in regard to its author. His full name is Robert Dwyer Joyce. He was born in Limerick, in September, 1836; is a graduate of Dublin University, and also a member of the Royal Irish Academy. He belongs to a family of mark. His brother is an LL. D. of Trinity College, Dublin, the author of "Irish Names of Places," and was the chief organizer of the present Irish national system of education. Dr. Joyce came to this country ten years ago, and has been long settled as a physician in Boston, with a large practice. He was not unknown as a poet before the "No Name Series" gave him the opportunity of fame. No collection of Irish poetry made during the last twenty years has been without some poem from his pen. He is now the literary lion of Boston.

People who invested in the election pools must wait for their money. Millions of dollars were bet in these pools, and were laid away to abide events. The holders of the money now declare that they will not pay this money until a final decision is reached. This will tie up the money until the electoral college has met, or perhaps until the 4th of March.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Herr Tilden gif a barty,
Wo ist dot barty now?
Es ist verloren, ausgespielt,
Und all split up ich vow.

Tilden's supporters are the only gloomy citizens.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* is shortly to be revived.

Intelligence from Warsaw indicates an impending Polise rising.

Brooklyn has a lawsuit involving a real estate title dating back to 1705.

Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, talks pistols. He is generally half-cocked.

The wheat crop of the United States this year is 245,000,000 bushels, or about sixty bushels apiece.

The wheels of business revolve slowly. Coach and wagon makers complain bitterly of the dull times.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man whose trembling limbs failed to bear him to the White House door.

Democrats are recommended to remember during this suspense that "while there's life there's soap."

The Pennsylvania Historical Society has appointed a committee to determine who it was that raised the American flag.

Trade with Savannah, embargoed by the yellow fever, is showing signs of revival, much to the joy of Philadelphia and New York merchants.

All the State appointments of Thanksgiving day have followed the President's, appointing November 30. New Jersey is among the latest.

The Johns Hopkins University has bought nearly one-half of the splendid French collection of books at the Centennial Exhibition.

Reaction has set in in the Quaker City. After the fitful fever of the Centennial, the Philadelphians do not sleep well. On the contrary, quite the reverse.

A large party of visitors to New Orleans, including Republicans and Democrats, inspected the Eads' jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, yesterday.

The export of American paper hangings is the latest indication of foreign appreciation of our skill in handicraft. The results of the attempt will be watched with interest.

Color is used as a remedy in an insane asylum in Europe. Melancholy lunatics are put into red rooms and violent maniacs into blue rooms, the results being astonishingly satisfactory.

A large paper balloon has just descended at a stone quarry in the upper part of New Jersey, having on it an inscription indicating that it was put afloat in the air by a business firm in London.

And now Philadelphia proposes to establish a public aquarium. The success which has attended such establishments in the chief cities of Europe is a sure guarantee of its financial prosperity.

The "paroxysmal kiss" so famous in recent local and ecclesiastic history finds its counterpart in Mr. Raspail's book of natural history, where he says of the spider that its marriage is an act of frenzy—"the spasm of a kiss."

The Erie Railway Company, on the 15th instant, for the first time in a number of years, began paying its workmen promptly for the month before. The company has now entirely paid up its workmen.

The petroleum carrying trade is beginning to show signs of returning vitality, after an unusually long period of depression. Over a dozen vessels have been contracted for at Philadelphia within the past few days.

The latest New England temperance notion is a local option law with the question whether licenses shall be granted left to the decision of the women living in the neighborhood of the proposed saloon or grog-shop.

A movement has begun in London for establishing institutes for working lads, where they can in the evenings find comfort, rational amusement and interesting literature. A good idea to transplant in Pittsburgh.

"The clank of hammer on armor closing rivets up" comes more loudly from Europe, and the activity of military preparations gives but small promise that the arts of diplomacy are to be relied upon to save the nations from dreadful war.

There is talk of an English exploration of the South Polar regions in connection with an expedition to the Southern hemisphere, to witness the transit of Venus a few years hence. Much less is known of this extremity of the earth than of its opposite.

The street railroad companies in Philadelphia, during the Centennial six months, carried 13,000,000 passengers in excess of last year during the same time. New companies just starting have been enabled to get upon their feet, and old ones, which were formerly unremunerative, have been put upon a paying basis.

An important discovery of ancient remains has been made at Hexham, England. In one week twenty-one altars have been laid bare and a vast accumulation of copper coins, several thousand in number, found by workmen. The coins chiefly belong to the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine the Great, extending from 284 to 310 A. D.

A substitute for sand or sawdust used in sprinkling the floors of saloons and restaurants has been discovered. The new material is of paper, and is the cast-off of another industry, the particles accumulating from the perforating of heavy paper used in working mottoes and designs with silk or worsted for framing.

At a recent meeting of Athenian citizens, it was resolved to form an association for the purpose of promoting military preparations. The prospects of a general European war thrills the Hellenic heart with anticipated opportunities for effecting long-cherished designs. In a struggle of the Ottoman with the Muscovite, the Greek sees a chance of bringing about a "ratification" of his own northern boundary.

Very few arrests for intoxication were made at the Centennial Exhibition, and in every instance the person arrested came to the ground drunk. Yet liquor was sold freely everywhere, and no one need fail of his "tod." This freedom from inebriety tends to prove that the masses of our people are disposed to be temperate, in spite of all the temptations of drink, provided they have also at hand entertainment suited to their mental capacity. Stick a pin there.

Butter Culture.

(From the New York Times.)

Pisciculture is a business of such recent origin that it is still regarded by the public as an interesting novelty. More novel, more curious and far more interesting is the business of butter culture, which, like pisciculture, is an aquatic industry. Extensive butter beds have been planted in the Thames, at London, and are yielding large and profitable harvests. Within a few years we may expect to see the slow old fashioned methods of the cow and churn wholly superseded by the more rapid and surer results achieved by river butter culture. Dairymen will retire from the butter arena and, under the supervision of able and intelligent boards of butter commissioners, the growth of butter will be brought to such a degree of perfection as to place that useful compound within the reach of the poorest householder in the country.

The London *Medical Examiner* of a late date contains an interesting description of the process of planting and growing butter. The butter culturist selects a nice muddy locality in the bed of a river flowing through a large town, and carefully plants his butter seeds. The bed must not be more than a foot below the surface of the water at low tide, and it must be constantly swept by a strong current. Butter cannot be grown in a pure mountain stream, but only in a river which receives a large amount of sewage, by which the butter plants are nourished. Having selected an eligible bed, the butter culturist sets out a number of small globes of the size of a filbert, made of cork, hair and woody fibers. As is well known to analytical chemists who have experimented upon the common butter of boarding house tables, these small globes contain all the essential ingredients of butter except its oleaginous parts. Of course, the butter culturist is not strictly confined to the use of cork, hair and woody fibers, but may also add hair pins and buttons in quantities to suit his own taste. Having, however, decided upon the first ingredients of his butter, he plants his seed globes in the mud of the butter bed, placing them upon short but stout stalks either of wire or wood. The seed rapidly germinates and, under the genial influence of the sewage, the plant soon reaches maturity. When fully ripe, it is gathered by boys with bare legs and carried to the butter press, where it undergoes certain refining processes. The ripe butter plant presents the appearance of a ball of dark colored wagon grease, through which hair, particles of corks and bits of woody fibers are woven by the action of the tide. Its oleaginous particles are, of course, derived from the refuse grease which finds its way from kitchens and manufactories into the sewers; and, though the ripe butter plant is neither palatable nor attractive in its appearance, it is readily transformed, by a cheap process of refining and flavoring, into as vigorous, substantial butter as the most exacting boarding house keeper could desire.

The *Medical Examiner* remarks that "the process by which this questionable fat is ultimately manufactured into an article of food unobjectionable to the eye and palatable to the taste is necessarily exciting public curiosity." All judicious people will agree that to indulge one's curiosity concerning the manner in which any kind of butter is made, is worse than idle. The wise man eats his butter and drinks his beer without seeking to know their origin. Were the boldest of us to try to trace the pedigree of pure Orange county butter back to the cows of the Brooklyn distilleries, the result might be extremely disastrous. That way madness lies. Between butter and science there is an irrepressible conflict, and if we are not ready to abandon butter altogether, we must put blind faith in its truth and purity and resolutely decline to pry into its origin. There is no half way between the humble acceptance of butter and the total rejection of all edible grease, and those persons who, according to the *Medical Examiner*, are curious as to the process of converting the fruit of the butter-plant into an article of food, are entering upon a path which will lead them to reject all butter and to deny the very existence of lard.

If, under the fertilizing influence of sewage, a little hair and a trifle of woody fiber and cork can be made to develop into butter, it is quite possible that many other articles of food can be thus artificially propagated. The chemical basis of much of the sugar of commerce is admitted to be sand and starch. Is it not quite possible that, if small globes of sand and starch were to be planted in the Thames, they would grow and blossom into brown sugar? Might not pure corn-fed lard be grown from germs of bristles, dashed with laline; and is it not possible to sow a handful of buttons and bits of dog-collars with the well-founded hope of reaping a harvest of hash? The ordinary boarding house kitchen gardener will doubtless look upon these suggestions as wild and impractical. But we know that the Thames sewage, when tickled with hair, will laugh into butter, it would be rash to reject as impossible any horticultural scheme which relies for its success upon the marvelously fertilizing power of London sewage.

Of course, there are timid people who, after learning that butter culture is an established industry, will decline to use any butter unless they are personally cognizant of its close connection with some reputable cow. Is, then, the cow cleaner than the river in which she wades, and is the stable more savory than the sewer? These are questions which each one must settle for himself; but, except in those cases where one's butter is obviously stronger than one's faith, it is probably best to eat it boldly, and to waive the question of its origin as one of those things which no prudent fellow should try to find out.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and give it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other publications in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they *imagine* suitable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having prepared for the insertion of any number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It not only purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, removes dyspepsia and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient part of Iron we possess, and is now offered to the public combined with the most energetic of vegetable bodies—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves that it has become popular in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers every where.
Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, North 9th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on or send for pamphlet and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORMSYRUP. Price, $1. MWF
NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.
R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IN THE MATTER OF VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF THE DUQUESNE SAVING BANK TO JOHN M. OSBORNE. No. 793 JUNE TERM, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the above named assignee has filed an account in the above cause, and that the said account will be confirmed unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before DECEMBER 8, 1876. BY THE COURT.
From the Record—Attest: JAMES MCKNIGHT,
B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
9 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS.
MOND
AT WI
Nos. 165,
COMPLETE STOCK!
New Dress Goods, Etc,
Suitable for the Season.
At 10 and 12 1-2c,
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18¾c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Oversuiting.
At 18¾c, special bargain in Mohair Alpacas.
At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian and Basket cloth Goods
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, new line choice Brocades.
At 20 and 22 Cents,
Special bargain in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.
At 50c to $1 50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of
Low and and Medium Priced,
suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 32c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½, 40 and 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85c, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.
At 85c to $3 50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 to $2 50,
Beautiful line of Colored Dress Silks.
☞ Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which, for variety and value, cannot be surpassed.
NEW AND
DESIRABLE GOODS!
AT
LOW PRICES!
James Caldwell & Co.,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
MONDAY, NOV. 20TH.
CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS!
From 20 cts. a Yard Upward,
Including some at less than half the price same goods sold at last season.
Unusual Good Bargains
IN FINE
Cashmeres & Merinoes
FINEST QUALITIES OF
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Offered at the Lowest Prices.
LATEST DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES IN
Matalasse, Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloaks!
New Matalasse Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloakings!
New Choice Stock of
Fine Furs!
Seal Sacques!
Ladies' Fur Hats!
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Country and Eastern Blankets.
Best Barred Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.
Housekeeping Dry Goods!
Of Every Description
At Prices Satisfactory to Buyers.
HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Patent and Interior Departments.
JAMES S. PRINCE, Proprietor.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.
"STAR" BRAND!
Live Goose Feathers!
(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)
I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my 1876 "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.
After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to my great relief from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded ion the sacks containing my goods for some years past.
The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.
Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, has secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all others of objectionable size. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to any amount.
The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.
Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.
Respectfully Yours,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD.
Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

DRY GOODS
AY, NOV
WILLIAM
167 and 169 Fed
EXTRA GOOD VAL
New Sacques, Suits, Etc
Suitable for the Season.
New Cloaking Cloths,
In all the different variety of styles at the lowest prices.
A very large and select line of
FURS! FURS! FURS!
For Ladies, Misses and Children, in every variety, including a very choice line of
Real Sealskin Goods,
At a little less than usual prices,
New Underwear!
Ladies and Misses' Merino Underwear.
Childrens and Infants' Woolen Skirts, and Ladies and Misses' Skirts of all kinds at very lowest prices.
Bustles, Panniers, &c.
Bustles, Panniers, Dress Improvers, and Hoopskirts of all kinds.
Fashionable Shawls!
Beautiful line of new and fashionable Shawls in all grades.
Cloaks and Sacques!
Large and varied line of Ladies and Misses' Cloth Cloaks and Sacques, in all the latest and most fashionable materials,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 18, 1876.

The money market closed the week with a moderately active demand for money, but with the situation easy and otherwise unchanged in every respect. The banks are all well supplied with funds and some of them were looking for first-class paper at rather easy rates; but on the whole the proportion of loanable funds in employment is rather more than it was a week ago. The inquiry for investment securities is not brisk, and even the possibilities of a European war have thus far failed to excite any speculative movements in produce, breadstuffs alone showing any improvement. The supply of loanable funds is large, not only here, but in all the large cities, and this means cheap money for some time to come. Rates rule easy at 7@9 ₩ cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks; 6@7 ₩ cent. on first-class collaterals. Business through the clearing-house is moderate, this week's transactions being slightly increased over those of the preceding week while considerably below those of the corresponding period of 1875. The following is the report of operations of the Pittsburgh clearing-house for the week ending to day:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
November 13	$294,743 19	$53,483 39
November 14	752,986 69	253,423 20
November 15	821,334 23	107,985 25
November 16	660,194 91	113,012 78
November 17	677,393 94	122,289 43
November 18	708,569 51	118,533 03
Total	$4,375,077 76	$815,731 83
Week ending Nov. 10	4,606,772 03	852,054 60
Week ending Nov. 4	4,726,180 30	873,073 51
Week ending Oct. 28	4,418,716 85	852,927 43
Week ending Oct. 21	4,791,212 11	787,945 27
Week ending Oct. 14	4,895,678 10	852,488 95
Do end'g Nov. 20, '75	18a,419,940 39	39,544,338 28
Total 38 to date	207,695,182 03	34,734,119 39
Total 1875 to date	208,569 51	118,533 03

The Philadelphia *Ledger* very pertinently states that the best argument in favor of the cash plan is the fact that those who follow it are certain to prosper if they carry out the principle of "quick sales and small profits," and in the case of the devotee of credit we have only to point to the business failures constantly taking place all around us, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are directly attributable to the credit system. Goods sold on promises to pay will not settle the claims at bank. Protest follows, and the inevitable result is an extension, assignment or bankruptcy. No one need be at a loss to find these cases; they are by no means isolated. Those who, as buyers, pay as they go, and as sellers have but one price, find their business to gradually increase, and their customers generally coincide in the fact that they can save money and keep out of debt by trading with parties who do not tax their customers with the wages of bookkeepers and the losses sustained on the sales to those who never pay. One price, and that the lowest possible, where no losses or undue expenses are taken into account, will, in the long run, command the most business, and it is ever the most advantageous to all parties, but especially so to buyers. The man who tries running his business on the cash system will find, in increased custom, that it pays. Another important fact will soon be discovered, and that is, it does not take long to educate the little community trading with you that, in protecting yourself against loss by having the pay down you are consulting their profit in low prices.

—Messrs. Trask & Stone's weekly letter makes the following summary of the situation in Wall street during the past week:

We have experienced a week of uncertainty and feverishness apparent in our markets, produced by the elections muddles, and by the varying character of the European news, with regard to the Eastern question. There has been a general disinclination among outside operators to take fresh ventures in stocks, and the professional dealers taking advantage of this situation, have been somewhat free sellers of many of our leading speculative securities.

The news this morning that the Ohio and Mississippi road had passed into the hands of receivers was not altogether unexpected, but the appointment of the president and vice president of the road to the office of receiver is unfavorably commented upon, especially since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company complain that they did not receive the last interest due on their second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Company.

The Stock Exchange has been notified within a few days that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company will not make any more weekly returns of the earnings after the end of this year, which announcement, together with the failure of the Ohio and Mississippi, has caused a further decline in the price of both common and preferred stock. Lake Shore has been fairly steady during the week, with no material feature to quote. The coal road stocks have been weak and feverish owing to a belief that the price of coal cannot be maintained if the recent large sales are continued.

Railroad bonds have been rather weak, especially those of the Ohio and Mississippi and the consolidated bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company.

There has been considerable activity in Government securities, and prices are more or less irregular and higher than a week ago.

Gold has been dull, with comparatively little change in its quotation, the extremes of which have been 109¾ and 109⅛.

Money has been in rather more demand, and the rate for call loans has been advanced to 4 and even 5 per cent.

Yours, &c., TRASK & STONE.

—The changes in the New York bank statement require no explanation, having been expected, and being such as would naturally occur at this time of the year. The surplus reserve now stands at $9 345,025, which is $648,650 above the surplus reserve of last week. The following is a comparison of the averages during the past two weeks:

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Differences.
Loans	$229,602,400	$229,747,100	Dec. $ 355,300
Specie	17,560,700	19,065,300	Inc. 1,495,600
Legal tenders	17,220,000	16,720,000	Dec. 500,000
Deposits	212,134,500	211,323,900	Dec. 827,900
Circulation	14,982,100	14,976,200	Dec. 5,900
Total reserve	61,760,600	62,173,500	Inc. 443,300
Reserve required	53,033,625	52,830,975	Dec. 202,650
Surplus reserve	8,696,975	9,345,025	Inc. 648,050

—The continued reduction in the specie reserve account of the Bank of England continues to attract attention and cause comment. It should be remembered, however, that the surplus was an enormous one, and that it has been lying idle for months. The bank is doubtless glad to see a reduction of this surplus, and until it has been reduced much more, there will probably be no change in the rate of discount. The closing quotation of London consols was 95 7 16.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
November 18, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	110⅞	110¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	112⅝	112½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	111⅝	111½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	113	112⅞	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	110⅞	110¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	113⅛	113	....	....	....	....
10-40's	113⅝	113⅜	....	....	....	....
6's, currency	124½	124	....	....	....	....
New 5's, coupons	122⅜	122⅛	122	122	122	122
Quicksilver	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	25	25
Panama	127	....	....	127	....	....
Adams Express	96	....	....	96	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	96	....	....	96	....	....
United States Ex	96	....	....	96	....	....
New York Central	102	....	....	102	....	102
Erie	17	....	....	17	....	....
Michigan Central	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	....	42¾
Michigan Southern	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	....	....
Illinois Central	74	....	....	74	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	....	....	86	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	34¾	....	....	....	....	34¾
Do. preferred	54¾	....	....	....	....	54¾
Rock Island	99⅝	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	41	41	41	41	....	41
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	....	84¾
Wabash common	16	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	101	101	....	102	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	20	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	38	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	135	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	....	....	34½	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	12¾	....	....	12	....	12¾
Cal. Pac. 1st	4	....	....	4	....	4
Missouri Pacific	4	....	....	4	....	4
N. Carolinas, 6's	37½	....	....	37½	....	37½
S. Carolinas, April	8	....	....	8	....	8
S. Carolinas, July	8	....	....	8	....	8
Missouri 6's	105	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	42½
Reading	....	....	27¾
United Co's of N. J.	130	....	....
Phila., Title & Buffalo	....	....	....
Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¾	50
Central Transportation	....	....	20½
Empire Transportation	51	....	....
P. C. & St. L., m. bonds	....	....	82

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Money closed easy at 2@3½ ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 ₩ cent. Imports for the week $4,706,735. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $108,000. Customs receipts $162,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling quiet at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 109¾, the only one rate to-day. Carrying rates 1@3½ ₩ cent. Specie shipments to-day $248,000; specie imports $2,000,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet. State bonds nominal. Stock fluctuations for the day were slight. The advance of the morning was lost at noon, but at the close the market was firm with prices from ¼ to ⅞ per cent. above the lowest point of the day. One of the principal features was Ohio and Mississippi, which was weak under heavy sales on the appointment of a receiver. Sales aggregated 53,250 shares, of which 25,700 were Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 4,450 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul, 10,860 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,000 Western Union and 11,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel	71¾	N. J. Central	34
Quicksilver	10	Rock Island	99½
Do. preferred	25	St. Paul	41
Pacific Mail	25	Do. preferred	84½
Mariposa	4¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Do preferred	4¾	Do. preferred	8
Adams Express	100½	Ft. Wayne	103½
Wells-Fargo Ex	95¾	Terre Haute	6¾
American Express	60	Do. preferred	16
United States Ex	87	Chicago & Alton	98
New York Central	101¾	Do. preferred	103
Erie	16	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & P. Tel	15½
Harlem	135	Missouri Pacific	3
Do. preferred	135	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	42¾	Indiana Central	5¼
Lake Shore	56¾	Burl'g'n & Quincy	112
Do. preferred	84¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	12¾
Cleve. and Pitts	86	Union Pac. stock	36¼
Northwestern	34½	Central Pac. bonds	109½
Do preferred	56¼	Union Pac. bonds	106
C., C., C. & I	35	Do. land grants	100½
		Do. S. F. bonds	90½

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	10-40's, registered	112¾
5-20's, 1865	110⅛	10-40's, coupons	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1867	112⅝	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1868	116½	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	40	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	44½	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, new	36		

LONDON, November 18, 5 P. M.—Business on the Stock Exchange has been flat throughout the week in consequence of the war like Russian dispatches and adverse news about a conference. All changes have been in a downward direction, though none were so heavy as during the war panic last month. Russians are about 5 per cent. worse on the week, Hungarians 3⅝, Turkish 5, Austrian and Italian 2, and French 1 @1¼. American Governments are ½@⅝ per cent. weaker. Illinois Railway shares have fallen 7 per cent. Discounts are slightly harder, though unemployed balances are still large, and there has been no material increase in the demand for accommodation. The rate of discount in open market is 1¾ per cent., being ⅝ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 95 5 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 108½; 10-40's 107¾; new 5's 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9¾; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes 104 francs 25 centimes.

BERLIN, November 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 4,592,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—The Cunard Line steamer Parthia, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, took $750,000 in specie.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 18, 1876.

Business to-day moved along steadily and without any decided features in nearly all branches, or any very marked improvement in values. As a general thing the aspect of commercial circles was rather quiet, but a moderate volume of business was transacted in the aggregate. The quotations in grain, produce, provisions and groceries were not materially altered in any important respect and the situation in wholesale circles is not such as to afford any basis for extended remarks.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	4,034	Apples, bbls	119
Corn, bus	1,630	Butter, pkgs	67
Meal, bus	1,000	Hay, tons	24
Barley, bus	33,294	Hides, pkgs	12
Rye, bus	1,760	Wool, pkgs	1,447
Oats, bus	21,276	Tobacco, pkgs	16,328
Butter, pkgs	383	Hops, bales	292
Bacon, lbs	4,000	Lard, pkgs	8,750
Bacon, tcs	219	Cheese, pkgs	158
Potatoes, bus	13,294	Eggs, pkgs	6,599
Hay, bales	205	Coal, tons	1,717

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady with rather decreased offerings on account of the lack of cars in which to bring in the grain. Prices are generally steady and receipts below the average. Wheat is firm and in fair demand but quotably unchanged. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 27@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 32@1 35. Corn is rather quiet with a firm feeling and fair demand for old and white. Old car is almost wholly out of the market and nominal, its place being taken by car of the new crop which is coming in freely. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 56@56c for low-mixed. Ear is nominal at 54@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new car corn is in large supply and rules easy at 40@45c ₩ bushel. Oats are in rather excessive supply, but the market is no more decided change as yet. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is in better supply and demand. Barley is in liberal supply and rules steady. We quote $1 00@1 05 for good to prime spring; prime fall at 1@1 5; nothing choice enough to meet the general advance. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Nov. 11	76,11,328,681	8,781,982	3,119,473	4,680,993	812,960
Nov. 4	76,11,244,276	9,651,153	3,205,306	4,376,981	936,686
Oct. 28	76,10,966,000	9,651,153	3,227,053	4,243,245	860,511
Oct. 14	76,10,460,016	10,088,898	3,227,053	4,243,245	860,511
Oct. 7	76,9,650,000	9,900,000	2,800,000	4,000,000	734,336
Oct. 28	76,8,555,655	8,707,999	2,810,047	4,070,283	734,336
Sept. 30	76,8,017,927	9,070,000	2,766,000	1,794,048	983,000
Sept. 23	76,7,819,000	9,070,000	2,766,000	1,794,048	983,000
Nov. 14	74,9,884,924	4,388,809	2,808,919	2,899,403	1,176,739

FLOUR—The demand is steady for choice brands in a jobbing way and prices are unchanged. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber wheat flour $7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50. Trade is dull and unchanged. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice to fancy 22c do Jordan 25c, do Urban 22c, White wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted to-day Golden Minnesota $6 50@6 75; do Patent $7 Louis $ $5 50@6 00; choice patents $6 50@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; rye meal $4 75@5 00; buckwheat flour $4 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The market continues dull and unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 ₩ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@13 00; quotably unchanged and quiet. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are as follows: Bran $13 00@14 00 ₩ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and ship stuff $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues sluggish and unsatisfactory. Receipts are large, having been 1,466 barrels this morning alone. Most of the receipts are stored for future use. Prices are depressed and show no change whatever. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₩ lb.

BRANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel for navy.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is easy. The rates current are the same as those ruling for choice hurl last week. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush hurl at 3½@4½c; crooked hurl in medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand and about 2½ per cent. off from prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is about steady on strictly choice and gilt-edged qualities, but the large stock of low and medium grades offerings keeps the market in a drooping and unsatisfactory state. Receipts by rail during the week were liberal, being 384 packages. We quote prime to choice solid packed 15@16c; do roll 17@20c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Shows no decided alteration, but the general tendency of the market is toward ease. Receipts are somewhat increased, being 907 boxes for the week. We quote prime September New York factory at 12½@13c; job lots; jobbing at 13¾@14c. New York Goshen rules at 13½@14c in round lots; 14¼@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range from $3 00@4 00, barrel inclosed, for common; $4 25@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy, unchanged and inactive. We quote dried apples nominal at 4¾@5c ₩ lb. for prime, and 6c for fancy; sliced peaches 9@12c. Rice—The supply is moderate and the market is steady and unchanged. Prices are ranging at 7@7½c ₩ (dozen) for dried; are in large supply and quoted at 2½@2½c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 30@60c.

GAME—In fair supply and moderate demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 12@13c per lb; do hams 18@20c per lb; whole deer 10@12c per lb. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $2 00 per dozen. Rabbits 35@40c per pair. Hares—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 24@25c ₩ lb; domestic 20c ₩ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply. We quote chestnuts at $3 50 ₩ bushel; walnuts 50c ₩ bushel; hickory nuts $1 50 ₩ bushel; shellbarks $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 25 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady with a good supply. We quote live chickens by the coop at 5@6c ₩ lb; per pair; dressed 13@14c ₩ lb. Live turkeys 7@8c per each; dressed 15@16c ₩ lb. Ducks 5@6c ₩ pair.

POTATOES—There is still very little done on track, and quotations in that respect are quite nominal. The week's receipts were 7,196 bushels. From store there is a fair demand for prime stock, and prices are steady and unchanged at 75@80c ₩ bushel for prime peachblows; lower grades 60@70c; Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00. ₩ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

Trade continues sluggish as usual at this season of the year, and values are quotably unchanged. Receipts for the week are very light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₩ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were lower at 14½c ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 15½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₩ dozen are quoted at ₩ 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₩ lb; in half barrels 12c ₩ lb; in buckets 12½c ₩ lb; in 3-lb barrels 13c ₩ lb; in 5-lb cadies 13½c ₩ lb; in 3-lb cadies 14c ₩ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₩ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₩ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 65@67c; No. 1 at 57½@60c; makes of extra at 55@57c; No. 1 at 52½@55c. No. 2 at 50c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

TRESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8@8½c ₩ lb; country do 7½@8c ₩ lb; rough 5½@6c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

The grocery trade was rather dull and limited in volume to-day, as it has been throughout the week, owing to various causes. Sugar was still firm, showing a strong upward tendency but quotably unchanged; reports from Europe make still further reductions in the estimates of stocks and production there, while stocks in New York are largely decreased in comparison with former years. Coffee is unchanged here. The latest advices show that the stocks of coffee at all points of European and the United States on November 1st were 71,966 tons, against 109,541 tons at the same date last year. Other staple groceries are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	12 @12⅝c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11½@12c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 @10½c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10½@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10½c
Rio in papers	25½@28½c	Cut Loaf	14 @14½c
20 grades do	24 @25 c	Crushed	13½@13¾c
Rio, in bulk	21 @26 c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Teas.		Strty ch. N. O.	55@58c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Prime	35@38c
Gunpowder	35c@	Good	32@35c
Imperial	30c@	Choice, new crop	30
Japan	25c@	N. O. *Syrups.*	68@70c
Oolong	25c@	Ex. white diamond	64@65c
Fancy do	1 00	Sugar drips	55c
Souchong	28c@	Lower grades	25@45c
Soda.		*Starch.*	₩ lb
Irish soap, ₩ box	4 50	Pearl	3½@3¾c
S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75	Silver gloss	7½@8c
Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 75	Corn	7½@10¼c
Extra olive do	3 90	*Spices (whole.)*	
Do. X in City, ₩ box	3 50	Cloves	45 c
German mottled do	7½c	Allspice	17 c
California, ₩ box	4	Cassia	32@35c
Soda.		Nutmegs	1 15
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5½c	Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5 c	*Rice.*	
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	6¼c	Choice Carlina	6¼@7 c
Candles.		Patna	7 @7½c
Star, full wt	16 c	Louisiana	6 c
Stearine	11@13 c		
Mould	10@16c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring	$6 50
mackerel	$27 00	Split Labrador do	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Spring salmon, cod-	
No. 2 medium	11 50	fish, ₩ ₩	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Codfish, genuine	6¼@7½c
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₩ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₩ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled Herring, do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50; London layers, new, $3 25; Valentias, new, 11c ₩ lb; Sultanas 17c; Dates 8@8½c ₩ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; Tarragona 22c; do Jordan 25c, do Urban 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macedonian 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₩ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, ₩ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries $2 60; strawberries $2 40; $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20 @2 40; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, ₩ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

November 18.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years also, the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts crude rail bbls.	Exp'ts Penn a R. R. bbls.	Exp'ts Al. Val. R. R. bbls.
Monday, November 13	1,394	....	510
Tuesday, Nov. 14	2,275	....	39
Wednesday, Nov. 15	2,205	....	98
Thursday, Nov. 16	3,893	1,500	1,000
Friday, Nov. 17	3,265	....	500
Saturday, Nov. 18	4,652	....	54
Total for week	17,357	....	4,524
Since January 1	1,484,158	1,250	703,900
To November 18, 1876	1,501,502	....	711,424
Same time 1875	1,710,072	28,711	816,622
Same time 1874	1,404,906	116,246	736,38
Same time 1873	1,141,898	178,284	778,584
Same time 1872	1,091,333	112,997	559,035
Same time 1871	1,057,655	93,925	575,50
Same time 1870	1,020,000	157,993	544,47
Same time 1869	821,494	134,388	415,56
Same time 1868	1,028,622	170,151	431,199

BUSINESS—The market closed firm with an improved demand for refined as well as for the raw material. The receipts of crude show a large increase over the previous week, whilst for refined there is a falling off. The exports of the raw material ranged from 15@22c ₩ bbl; the advance in refined varied from 5@25c ₩ gallon. All things considered the oil market looks rosy for both producers and refiners. How long it will continue it is not for us to presume.

SALES AND RESALES.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	35,000	Thursday
Tuesday	44,000	Friday
Wednesday	55,000	Saturday
		37,000
Total for week		297,000
Last week		244,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude receipts, barrels	8,709	17,357

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to

	Barrels.
November 18, 1876	1,501,502
Same time 1875	1,710,072
Same time 1874	1,404,906
Same time 1873	1,751,129
Same time 1872	1,091,333
Same time 1871	1,057,655
Same time 1870	1,020,000
Same time 1869	821,494
Same time 1868	1,028,622
Same time 1867	1,031,199

EXPORTS OF REFINED OIL.—The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley R. R	3,031	1,524

The following are the exports of refined oil East, by the various routes for the past four years, from January 1 to November 18:

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	112,977	69,235	116,246	28,711	1,25
A. V. R. R	509,695	725,251	736,381	816,622	711,42
Total	672,902	794,569	852,627	845,334	712,6

By river to Richmond 125,9
By P. & C. R. R. 35,3

SATURDAY.

The market fluctuated early in the afternoon. There was an increased demand at certain points, in our own market we have no special change to note, except an increased firmness; 23c for refined we learn is the ruling figure, holders not very anxious to sell even at that. The European war favors holders, who will no doubt make good use of the same.

CRUDE—PARKER, November 18, 5:30 P. M.—The crude market has been somewhat depressed to-day. The new well at Bullion being reported at 30 barrels per hour. The jobbing rush was made to effect sales. Conduit and United opened at $2 25 and rapidly declined to $1 75, where the market closed, the tendency being way to $1 10@. This proved the lowest point. During the afternoon there was a better feeling, shorts endeavoring to realize. Prices advanced at one bound to $2 25, and since steadily rose to $2 37 @2 50, the highest price. Shipment quiet; no open quotations, the quotations in spot keeping buyers from operating.

The well above referred to is located on the Allegheny river, opposite Scrubgrass, and is about three-quarters of a mile from the river. It is near the Phillips well, which was struck several months ago, and evidently has struck the same pool of oil. It does not open up any new territory, The Tack & Shirey well, struck last month, only five or six rods from the new well, was quite small, not over fifteen barrels per day. The territory is becoming a spotted and treacherous, and no large production is looked for from it.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, November 18, closing 17.—Petroleum—There continues a strong market and a liberal inquiry. The stronger rates of freight room in instances checks a trade. Sales of 20,000 barrels refined at 22½c; 9,000 barrels refined for Philadelphia delivery at 23c, and 2,000 barrels refined for Baltimore delivery at 23c. The following are the ruling prices: Crude 10¼c in bulk; 15¼@15¾c in barrels; refined 23½c asked in barrels; 20c in cases; city naphtha 14c in shipping order.

TITUSVILLE, November 18—Market not quoted.

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market weak and declining; sales at $3 20 for United: immediate shipment not quotable.

ROUSEVILLE, November 18.—Market firm; quoted at about $3 25@3 27½.

TIDIOUTA, November 18.—Market firm; sales at $3 30.

PARKERS, November 18.—Market weak; United $3 17½. The Scrubgrass well is doing about 70 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Market quiet; standard white 20c asked; crude 11½c; cases 30c.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 12¾c; refined 22½c; cases 30c; city naphtha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 10c; refined 23½@23c.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—Petroleum firm; crude 11½c; refined 23c.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—Petroleum firm and demand heavy; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 10d.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	1,437
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	1,511

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at 92 @92½ ₩ gal 90c; Highwines are steady at at 91 15@1 16 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady rates. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; second-hand 22c.

BEANS—Are American A's 20c; Pittsburgh bin A's 23c; California grain bags 90c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 40c; do 2½ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 20c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₩ cans $4 50 a dozen; ½ ₩ cans $3 00; 1 ₩ cans $5 50; 5 ₩ cans $25 00; 10 ₩ boxes 40c ₩ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BUTTER—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6	5 inches wide	54
1½ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 10
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 32
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

| |

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 19, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Miles ⅌ hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.916	47	92	E.	4	Lt. rain
2 P. M.	29.817	49	81	E.	7	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	29.729	45	76	E.	5	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.82 Highest thermom. 51.5
Mean thermom.....46.5 Lowest thermom.. 45
Rainfall.....0.33

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, November 18, 1876, 10:45 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 33; N. W.; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 48; N.; light rain.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 34; W.; cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 45; S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 45; N. W.; threat'g.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 34; W.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 39; S. E.; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 41; N. W.; light rain.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 55; N.; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 53; W.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 32; S. E.; cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 45; S. W.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 45; clear.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 36; N. W.; lt. rain.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 53; foggy.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 57; W.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 35; S. E.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 60; N.; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 53; N.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 60; N. E.; clear.
Virginia City, Mont.—Ther. 30; cloudy.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 32; E.; clear.

Asthma, or Difficulty of Breathing, is promptly remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF*

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18 Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Railroad Time Table.

With the new winter time table, to go into effect on the 26th inst., important changes will take place in the running of trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Limited Mail, it is positively stated, will be discontinued, while the Day Express east will leave one hour later than now.

Pittsburg Boys at Chester.

Among the appointments of cadets, to fill vacancies caused by the graduating class in June, made by the military staff at the Chester, Pennsylvania, Academy are Frank F. Sneathen to be Captain and L. C. Barton First Lieutenant of Company A. Mr. Sneathen is the son of J. B. Sneathen, Esq., coal merchant, of our city, and Lowry Barton the son of John Barton, Esq., the well known lawyer.

Alleged Fraudulent Proceeding.

On Saturday, before Alderman Mc Masters, William Woods preferred a charge against Winfred McCarthy, of having removed her goods with intent to defraud the landlord. The prosecutor, whose house the defendant occupied, issued a landlords warrant seizing her goods, but during last night, so it is charged, she made way with the articles, which had been attached. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

The Cattle Yard Nuisance.

The hearing in the case of the owners of the Allegheny cattle yards, who are charged with maintaining a nuisance, will take place before Mayor Phillips to-day. The defendants say that if the Mayor attempts to enforce the ordinance under which they are prosecuted they will take the matter to court. They claim that Councils have no right to declare by ordinance that the drove yard is a nuisance. Section 11 of the City Code, defining the powers of Councils, says that body can do nothing that will oust any court of jurisdiction. The question, therefore, as to whether the drove-yard is a nuisance belongs exclusively to the courts.

County Teachers' Institute.

The Allegheny county Teachers' association held its monthly meeting in the Fourth ward school building, Allegheny city, and the session was very well attended. The difficulty of grading country schools was discussed; also the uses and abuses of the spelling book. The presentation of some of the best methods of teaching primary arithmetic and grammar formed a prominent feature. The Chair appointed a committee to prepare the form of diploma, in future to be issued by the county board of intendents to issue a diploma to all pupils completing a certain prescribed course of study. The next session is to be held at the same place the third Saturday in June, 1877.

Reported Murder at Elizabeth.

Constable B. H. Paul, of Elizabeth, yesterday brought to the county jail a woman named Nancy Brown, on a commitment from Justice R. B. Abraham, of the borough named. The woman is charged with malicious mischief, on oath of John Speen.

The constable reported that on Saturday night trouble occurred among a lot of miners near Elizabeth, and that numerous shots were fired, resulting in the death of one of the participants. No arrests were made, and Mr. Paul was unable to give the names of the parties engaged in the affair or particulars of it. If possible to obtain it, a report will be found in our telegraphic columns.

Zug's Mill.

The managers of Zug's mill authorize the statement that the establishment will resume operations on Monday next. This will be good news for the several hundred persons who were thrown out of employment by the late terrible explosion. The factory, which is entirely of brick, and well ventilated, is one hundred and one by ninety-seven feet. This department was finished two weeks after the contract was let. Most of the machinery can be used again. The new roll mill, at which the workmen are still engaged, will be finished by Saturday. It is sixty-seven by one hundred feet and fifty feet high. The number of boilers, which were located but a few feet from the nail factory, and did the mischief, are being placed on the bank of the Allegheny river, four hundred feet from the nail factory.

The Council Centennial Committee.

The Centennial Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met on Saturday afternoon, to wind up their affairs. There were present Messrs. Brown, Nesbit and Fox, Chairman.

The question of publishing Dr. Jonas R. McClintock's "History of Allegheny County" was discussed at some length, and it was agreed that to do so it would be necessary for Councils to make an appropriation therefor, the committee not having enough cash left to settle some small bills yet unpaid from the Fourth of July celebration.

It was ordered that an estimate of the cost of printing the work, in pamphlet form, be obtained.

The Chairman then made a statement of the financial condition showing that all save a few minor bills had been paid, and that there was a small fund in the treasury, sufficient to square all debts with one exception. This was the bill incurred for the badges and medals ordered for the winners in the regatta, which took place on the 4th of July. It will be remembered that there were two Centennial committees appointed, who were to co-operate with each other in the work of getting up the demonstration, the other committee being appointed from Allegheny.

Members expressed a willingness to contribute any money due them, but not over, after other debts were paid, toward defraying this bill, and also agreed to raise the balance by subscription, providing the Allegheny committee would also make an effort in that direction. There was some discussion upon this matter, and there being no other business before the committee it adjourned.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Intense Religious Interest—Two Hundred and Fifty Men Arise for Prayer—House More Than Full Each Evening.

We are glad to learn of the interest taken in the subject of religion in our city at the present time. Perhaps the most interesting of all the meetings at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church was that for men only at three o'clock Saturday afternoon. After the sermon, on invitation about two hundred and fifty men arose for prayer and the deepest interest pervaded the whole meeting. Last night both the main auditorium and chapel were crowded to overflowing, many being obliged to go away. Dr. Pearson addressed those in the chapel, while the Evangelist spoke most earnestly and pointedly to those in the auditorium from the words, "Is it well with thee?" etc. This week promises to be one of deep interest. The meetings for the week are as follows:

WEEK-DAY EVENINGS.

Monday—The Great Salvation. Tuesday—How Shall I Die? Wednesday—Heaven. Thursday—Address to Young Men. Friday—Address to Young Ladies.

AFTERNOON BIBLE READINGS AT THREE O'CLOCK.

Monday—Prayer. Tuesday—The Woman of Samaria. To women only. Wednesday — Assurance. Thursday — Gethsemane. Friday—The Blood of Jesus.

Each week-day morning, at nine o'clock, a prayer meeting three-quarters of an hour long.

All denominations participate in and are invited to these meetings.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company have commenced the erection of new station house at Irwin, Westmoreland county.

THE VON PALM CREMATION.

A Feudal Baron Orders His Body to be Cremated.

HIS REMARKABLE HISTORY.

Curious Vicissitudes of an Aristocratic Dip'omat.

The American Crematory at Washington, Pa.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday (Sunday) prints the following interesting account of the late Baron de Palm, whose body is soon to be cremated in Dr. Le Moyne's furnace, at Washington, Pa.:

According to the statements of those who have the matter in charge the remains of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron von Palm, Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Prince of the Roman Empire, Knight of St. John of Malta, will be cremated at Washington, Pa., on the 6th of December. What is earthly of this personage lies in the receiving vault of the Lutheran Cemetery; and, if a disembodied spirit can receive any consolation from the good estate of its former tenement, the manes of the Baron must be gratified to know that a recent surgical examination has established the fact that the fleshly domicile which it inhabited for about three score and ten years is almost in the condition of a mummy. The death of this gentleman occurred at the end of last May. The readers of the *Herald* will remember what a pitch pubilc curiosity reached when it was announced that the funeral services were to be conducted according to the rite of the Theosophs, a society claiming to be a modern resuscitation of some ancient sect, Egyptian or otherwise, which sought, in the dim twilight of history, for truths and principles which were not got at, and whose modern representatives, after the trifling interval of three or four thousand years, are on the scent of the same truths and principles. Cicero had, in his day, the boldness to say:—*Nil tam absurdum quod non dictum fuit ab aliquo philosophorum.*" ("There was no absurdity to which one or other of the philosophers had not committed himself.") How far the Theosophs illustrate this celebrated saying it is needless here to inquire. It may be sufficient to state that the Baron von Palm became, at the close of his long life, to this fraternity, and that its present head is going to have the Baron's body reduced to ashes by fire on the 6th prox. This dispos al of the remains of Baron von Palm will probably produce a great sensation in this country, as it will be in direct opposition to the universal custom prevailing among Christian sects.

THE FURNACE

erected by Dr. Le Moyne, at Washington, Pa., is expected to reduce a human body to ashes in about five hours, without a particle of odor or a single disagreeable effect. Dr. Le Moyne erected the crematory after study of all the details. He has done all the work at his own expense, and it his purpose that no fees shall be charged, so that this means of disposing of the dead shall be within reach of the poorest people.

The crematory is built of brick, one-story in height, with a roof of corrugated iron, and is provided with three chimneys. The building is divided into two rooms, the reception room and the furnace room. The reception room leads into the furnace room, which in size is about twenty by twenty feet. In this room there is nothing but the furnace. The retort in which the remains to be cremated are placed was made especially for this purpose. It is seven and a half feet in length, twenty inches in height and twenty-eight inches wide, and somewhat resembles a gas retort, the only difference being that its sides are perpendicular instead of being arched. Beneath the retort is the furnace, and the whole is enclosed in brick work. Coke is the fuel used, and it is calculated that the retort can be brought to a white heat in twenty-four hours. Then the body will be inserted, and in about five hours the remains will be reduced to ashes. These the ashes can be collected, however, the furnace must be allowed to cool, and this, it is thought, will take about thirty-six hours. When the ashes are collected they will be placed in boxes or urns, held subject to the order of the friends of the departed. An index of these boxes will be kept so that they may be obtained at any time and prevent any danger of their being mingled. While the burning is taking place no odor will be perceptible, as all gases emanating from the body are returned to the furnace and there consumed. This is accomplished by having a vent hole at the back of the retort opening into the furnace, and though this is a gaseous gas rated by the combustion of the body will be forced to escape. Already the furnace has been used for the burning of sheep carcasses and it was found to work admirably; there is, therefore, no reason to expect failure in any other instance.

THE VON PALM CREMATION.

The cremation of the Baron's body will take place, as previously stated, on the 6th of December next, at Washington, Pa., to which place the remains will be forwarded a day or two beforehand. The fires in the furnace will be lighted on the morning of the 6th, and it is expected that twenty-four hours later the full heat required—nearly 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit—will be obtained. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 6th the body will be placed in the retort and the cremation will be completed about noon. During the afternoon addresses will be delivered by Dr. Le Moyne, the designer and builder of the crematory; Colonel H. S. Olcott, who will act as executor of the Baron under his last will and testament; Rev. G. P. Hays, D.D., President of the Washington and Jefferson College, and other prominent persons. The Rabbi of Beth-El Congregation, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., and other cities have been invited, and most of them have already voted to be present. A select representative number to witness this highly interesting experiment. The University of Pennsylvania, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and numerous other learned bodies will be represented.

Dr. Le Moyne wrote to a friend recently that enough persons have already applied for admission to fill the two largest halls in the town. A conference of the scientific gentlemen present will be held in the evening to discuss the respective advantages of cremation and inhumation. President Hays, of the Washington and Jefferson College, although not yet fully committed to cremation, will take the ground that there is nothing in the Christian religion that forbids those who choose to adopt this method of disposing of their dead.

A circular letter of invitation is in preparation and will be shortly issued to the various public institutions, and those whom it might fail to reach should apply to Col. H. S. Olcott, No. 71 Broadway.

THE VON PALM FAMILY.

The family of the late Baron Von Palm originated in Southern Germany (Suabia), where the oldest branch, the barons, is still flourishing. A younger branch, the counts, flourish in Würtemberg, Bavaria and Austria, and the third line, the princes, have their residences in Vienna. The first line are barons of the Holy Roman Empire (Reichsfreiherren) and belong to one of the very oldest families. The late Baron was born at the baronial seat of his father, at Augsberg, Bavaria. He received a liberal education at the University of Heidelberg, and at an early age he entered the diplomatic service of his country. He first served as Secretary of Legation at Carlsruhe, and subsequently reached the rank of ambassador. At one time he was sent as special envoy to Ferdinand II., King of Naples, by his brother, to negotiate a settlement of family difficulties, including among other things the legitimacy of the Prince's son. The Baron traveled very extensively and spent a portion of his fortune in gratifying his taste for music and painting, and finally, about fifteen years ago, he came to this country. He was highly esteemed for his various attainments and social characteristics. Later he moved to Chicago, where he invested largely in lands and mining interests, but was not successful in a pecuniary point of view.

After coming to this city he fell in with Colonel H. S. Olcott, and became much interested in the Theosophical Society, of which Colonel Olcott is the President. The Baron had always taken a deep interest in philosophical and scientific research, and the line of study pursued by the proprietors of the Theosophical Society aroused all his attention. He soon became a member of the society, and, just before his death, he was elected a member of its council. Being a man of about seventy years of age his constitution had become impaired by his long and exciting life, he was suddenly taken sick with a disease of the kidneys and died on the 20th of May, 1876. Feeling his end approaching, he sent for an attorney, and executed a will leaving his entire property to Colonel Olcott, as he expresses it in his will, "in gratitude for kindness." It is not known how much property he had in Europe, but in an old will found among his papers, dated twelve or fourteen years ago, he describes himself as a proprietor of the Castles of Old and New Wartenau, on Lake Constance, Switzerland. As there is no other record of this property it is possible that it passed out of his possession prior to his death.

An autopsy of the body made immediately after death revealed the fact that he had been suffering for years with a complication of diseases of the vital organs, and it was regarded as a wonder that he had been able to exist as long as he had. The remains were embalmed, and the funeral took place from the Masonic Temple on Sunday, May 28, 1876, the room having been granted for that occasion by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE VON PALMS.

The American College of Heraldry furnishes the following description of the armorial bearings of the Von Palms:

Argent—Three pales azure; over all a lion rampant gules.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules; the helmet crowned with a baron's crown.

Motto—"Justus ut Palma." ("The righteous man is as the palm tree.")

The coat of arms of the late Baron Von Palm is somewhat different, and is emblazoned as follows:

Argent, three bars azure, over all a lion rampant or; an escutcheon of pretense quartered; first and fourth or a palm tree proper, with a fence proper; second and third gules and dexter arm in armor, embowed, holding a sword proper over all; an escutcheon of pretence—azure, an eagle displayed; sable, crowned or. The whole surmounted by an ancient baron's crown. Surrounding the shield there is shown the points of the Star of St. John of Malta and the collar of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

A SINGULAR DOCUMENT.

The following are from among the documents left by the Baron Von Palm at his decease. The original of the first is in Latin and is the regular deed of investiture in the Knightly Order of the Holy Sepulchre. The obligations under oath and vow recited at the end are disturbing contrast to the religious views of the Baron at the time of his death, and the *Herald* gives its readers the document in its entirety, as a curiosity which one does not often come across:

Brother Cherubinus, of Civetia, of the Order of Friar's Minor of Our Holy Father St. Francis, Father of the Roman Province of Terra di Lavoro, Lector of Theology, Member of the Congregation of the Propoganda, Prefect of the Missions to Palestine and Cyprus, in the East; Apostolic Commissary, Visitor of the Sacred Hill of Sion, Guardian of the Most Holy Sepulchre of Our Lord Jesus Christ and Warden of all the Holy Land.

To all and every of Christian who shall see our letters or shall hear them read, salvation from Him who is the true salvation.

From the monuments of history we know that those most invincible heroes, Charlemagne, the ever august Emperor; Louis VI., Philip the Wise, Saint Louis IX., Philip, King of Spain, and many other high-minded Kings and princes of the Christian Commonwealth, zealous for the honor of God and that of the Catholic faith, as well as their most dutiful defenders, did voluntarily pledge, and have lately vowed themselves and their property to the immortal God and that at various times they created most valiant knights, under certain rules, to the end solely that, having conquered the nefarious infidels, they might be able freely to guard the Holy City of Jerusalem and the sepulchre of our Lord, and the tombs of the dead, and to defend them to the best of their ability. And then at a favorable time the dignity of this knightly Order flourished when the renowned Duke Godfrey of Bouillon led the expeditions intrusted him by Christian princes against the hosts of the infidel, and in the year 1099 from the birth of Christ, having conquered by a great army of soldiers, numbering 300,000, bearing the sign of the cross, for the storming of the Holy City, he conquered, with God to help, more than 300,000 of the enemy. Jerusalem having been captured the renowned Godfrey was solemnly proclaimed King of Jerusalem by the unanimous vote of all. In which office, without any delay, burning as he was with desire, he took into his charge the sepulchre of Christ, the Lord. And in order that it might be properly guarded, he did not, indeed, disdain to found and institute the holy Order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre under the most holy profession, and for this purpose he immediately created many most illustrious and most noble men knights of the sepulchre of our Lord rising from the dead, and he armed and decorated them with red crosses engraved on a silver shield, decreeing for the future that they should be bound to wear them as a patent of nobility on their garments, both in war, in the halls of kings, as well as in all gatherings of the faithful. Now, most Christian kings were both the founders as well as the heads of this holy Order. And thus, being backed up with such auspicious support, this Order of knights once flourished. But unfortunately, Jerusalem, having been again taken in the year 1187, when Urban VIII. commanded the whole of the church, and all Catholics having been driven out of Asia, this most holy, knightly Order remained almost paralyzed and extinct. Hence the open sin of the most unfortunate Eve was a widow, and of all her dear ones there was no longer one who would offer her comfort and consolation. But in the grief in which she was placed the Lord consoled her by stirring up the mind of Robert, the King of the Two Sicilies, to make an effort to buy the places of our most holy redemption from the Sultan of Egypt which, indeed, that worthy Prince (while Clement V. held the place of the Fisherman) obtained, not without difficulty and expense, for the humble sons of the seraphic patriarch, Saint Francis of Assi, and gave them permission to dwell on the most holy hill of Zion, where such great indulgences have been performed, and in the vast and most sacred basilica of the resurrection of our Lord. About which time our most holy lord, Alexander VI., in the year of our Lord 1496, in order to restore the most knightly Order, and further to increase the piety and reverence of the faithful toward the sepulchre of Christ, and to which he seemed to be urgently called for the recovery of the holy places, mercifully allowed the guardian of the most holy hill of Zion and his Vicar Generals (namely, the prefect of all the Holy Land), and their successors for the time being, to create, arm and appoint Knights of the most Holy Sepulchre as he of old. Afterward Leo X., on the 4th of February, 1561; Pius IV., on the 1st of August, 1561; Alexander VII., on the 3d of August, 1655; Benedict XIII., on the 3d of March, 1727, granted and praised the same. But lastly Benedict XIV., while approving the statutes and constitution for the government of the Holy Land by a special favor confirmed the said permission to create Knights of the most Holy Sepulchre, which had been respectively granted by his predecessors to the guardians of this Holy Land in the bull beginning: 'In *supremo militantis ecclesia*;' given at Rome, on the 7th of January, 1746, in the sixth year of his pontificate. Which, indeed, has been executed by our predecessors in such a way that from that time forward very many knights have been and are still created. Into whose number the most excellent gentlemen, Joseph Henry Dynaste di Palm, Royal Equerry to His Majesty the King of Bavaria and Secretary of Legation of the said King of Bavaria, born at Carlsruhe, he vehemently desired to be decorated with the laurels and splendors of the aforementioned knightly Order of the Holy Sepulchre. But as on account of the various cares which press upon him he cannot come to the place himself, he has expressed to us by letter his wish that we would deign in the usual manner to admit him by proxy into the same Sacred College of the Knights of the Most Holy Sepulchre of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Wherefore the Very Reverend Father Joseph Maria Rodat, of this venerable Convent of the Most Holy Saviour, acting as his lawful proxy in our presence, and having shown the necessary attestations, has humbly begged us to admit the same most excellent gentleman, Joseph Henry, in the society of the knighter of this most holy Order. We therefore, yielding to his prayers, and having made cautious inquiry touching those things which according to the most ancient laws were required in a true soldier of Christ, have found the aforesaid most excellent gentleman, Joseph Henry, in all things fit and worthy of such an honor. Wherefore the aforesaid Brother Cherubinus de Civetia, Warden of the Holy Land.

[Seal.]

We have seen this document, and declare it authentic. Given at Rome, Ara Coeli, June 26, 1846.

Minister General of the whole Franciscan Order.

Brother Aloysius A Laureto, Minister General.

OTHER REMARKABLE PAPERS.

A German document dated Vienna, September 17, 1849, and signed by W. Von Augberg, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Bavaria, grants permission to the royal page, Joseph Henry Von Palm, to accept the knightly Maltese Order of St. John of Malta.

Another document in Latin, dated Cairnrube, archdiocese of Friburg, in Germany, December, 1843, and signed Y. Gass, dean and parish priest, after reciting the baptism of Baron Palm, goes on to testify that the said Joseph Henry Von Palm had always remained in the bosom of the Catholic Church, and that up to that time both in word and deed he had properly confessed the Catholic faith.

This document is curious and of value, as bearing the autograph of the celebrated Archbishop of Friburg, Herman, who was imprisoned by the Prussian Government for alleged contumacy and disobedience to the Prussian ecclesiastical laws.

Among the papers is also a lengthy Latin certificate of the death and burial of the Baron's mother, signed by John Paul Grossbauser, parish priest of St. Maurice's, Aix la Chapelle.

A document, bearing date November 19, 1842, contains the appointment of Joseph Henry von Palm to an attacheship at the Royal Bavarian Legation at Carlsruhe. This document is signed by Louis of Bavaria himself and countersigned by the Minister Von Steinsdorf.

THE LAURENS CREMATION.

The attempted revolution that it indicates, however, is defended by the highest medical authority in the interest of the living. Only one other cremation has taken place in this country—that of the body of Mr. Henry Laurens, about fifty years ago, on his plantation in South Carolina. When Mr. Laurens died his will was found to contain a provision that his heirs should not inherit unless his body was burned. This was accordingly done, but after the ancient method, in the open air upon a pile of wood. The circumstance excited much discussion at the time, and was generally condemned as being a revival of the pagan practice. From that time until the present the subject of cremation has received no favorable mention from various learned bodies, but no other body has been cremated in this country.

POLICE FINDINGS.

Reports of Discoveries Here and There.

Lieutenant Robert Irwin yesterday reported to Chief Hartzel the finding in Friendship Park of a horse dead from starvation, and another dying from the same cause. The matter was referred to Superintendent Street of the Humane Society.

Officer Logan yesterday morning found the door of No. 37 Diamond street open.

A skiff belonging to John Smith was stolen yesterday from the foot of Penn avenue.

Officer Farnan yesterday morning found the door of the saloon, No. 155 Fifth avenue, open. Upon investigation by the landlord it was found that thieves had been there, but only a box of cigars was missing. This is the third time within a short period that the same place has been found open at night by the same officer.

The boot and shoe store of Joseph Kearney, No. 126 Wylie avenue, was entered from the rear on Saturday night. The thieves carried off two pair of boots, a pair of gaiters and a pair of gaiter tops.

Some time during Sunday night or Monday morning Officer John McDonald, while at the corner of Washington street and Union alley, South Side, was struck on the hip by a rock hurled by an unknown party. It is thought that thieves wanted him out of the way.

Francis Clark, charged with stealing a diamond ring from Mrs. Johnson's house, was committed to jail Saturday morning for a hearing on Wednesday. A cameo ear-ring, worth $50, taken from the owner of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railway station, South Side, was also recovered by Detective O'Mara. Another charge of larceny was preferred against Clark and a commitment lodged.

Accidentally Shot.

Last Friday Mr. S. Shaner, of Fourth avenue, with his son Elmer Shaner, went a few miles above the city, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on a hunting excursion. They came upon a covey of birds, and the elder Shaner discharged his piece, when he heard an exclamation of pain from his son, who, he soon ascertained, had received a number of bird-shot in his scalp. He immediately took charge of him and placed in the hands of a surgeon, who succeeded in extracting the lead from his head, and he is now doing well.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SELECT COUNCIL of Pittsburgh will meet this afternoon.

M. MCNEALL, Esq., and wife have returned from a visit to Europe.

THE Braddocks Young Men's Christian Association have opened a reading room.

THE directors of the Chamber of Commerce meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

THE Bankers and Bank Clerks' Association will elect officers at their meeting this evening.

REV. J. S. TRAVELLI lectures on the "Kindergarten" at New Castle to-morrow evening.

A HORSE was stolen Saturday night from Mr. Berger's stable, near Shaler's, on the Perrysville road.

SARAH LITE was sent up to the Claremont for thirty days by Mayor Phillips Saturday morning for vagrancy.

THE Fourth Annual Reunion of the Conductors' Brotherhood will take place at Lafayette Hall, to-morrow evening.

THE Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association will give its annual ball at Lafayette Hall, on Monday evening, December 18.

HENRY BAAS, a colored man, was on Saturday fined by Mayor Phillips $10 dollar and costs for violation of the railroad ordinance.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and J. M. Outcalt, of the Fort Wayne road, went West on Saturday.

IN to-day's COMMERCIAL Mr. J. E. Mitchell, of No. 46 Wood street, advertises for an energetic man to take charge of a lucrative business.

ON Friday evening President Hays, of Washington, Pa., College, lectured in New York on "Everyday Reasoning," to a large audience.

REV. S. J. WILSON, D.D., it is said, will succeed to the Chair in the Western Theological Seminary, made vacant by the death of Dr. Jacobus.

ON Thursday and Friday evenings next oyster suppers will be given at the Squirrel Hill M. E. Church, Twenty-third ward, for the benefit of the church.

A WOMAN was delivered of a dead child on Saturday evening at the Union Depot. She was on her way east. The depot officers gave the woman every attention.

THE concert for the benefit of the Humane Society, by the Allegheny Vocal Club and First Church Choir, will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, December 7.

MEYER SNELL, *alias* Jacob Simon, arrested for passing bogus checks, had a hearing before the Mayor Saturday afternoon, and in default of $500 bail in each case was committed for trial.

MR. V. E. BEAMER goes to Florida on Tuesday, to remain the winter. The trip is taken for the benefit of his health, up to the time of his departure Mr. B. will be at the Robinson House.

WARD, borough and township Assessors are called upon by the County Commissioners to report for instructions immediately. The Commissioners expect to compel those who fail to heed the call.

GEORGE A. DERR is charged, before Alderman McMasters, with stealing a stove, grate and fender from the house of Thomas Dugan, which he occupied as occupied as a tenant. The case will be heard to-day.

A BUGGY, containing two men, was precipitated over Spring Hill, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. The men were only slightly injured, but the buggy was demolished, and the horse seriously injured.

ROBERT W. GRANT, who fell over Boyds Hill two weeks ago, died Saturday afternoon at the Hospital, of injuries then received. He had been unconscious from the time of the accident until his death.

LEANDER MURPHY, a boy ten years of age, living in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, has applied for a patent on two new railroad switches, which he has worked out, and which appear to be good inventions.

THE Directors of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company held their annual meeting at Wheeling last Friday, and re-elected the old officers, viz.: President, Hon. C. D. Hubbard, Secretary, James Campbell, Esq.

HON. JAMES S. RUTAN, of Beaver, has been appointed to succeed the Hon. Thos. Steel as Surveyor of the Port. Mr. Steel, to the regret to state, found it necessary to resign by reason of ill-health. He has been confined to his residence for several weeks.

MICHAEL KERR and John Biber got into a difficulty at the saloon of John Bender, in the Third ward, Allegheny, Friday night, and were arrested. The former was fined $5 and costs, and the latter was fined five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct.

S. DUNCAN KARNS has negotiated a sale of his interests in the Karns City and Butler Railroad, to James E. Brown, of Kittanning. Mr. Karns is yet President of the institution, but as he is largely engaged in a similar enterprise in Virginia, it is presumed he will center his energies to that direction.

IT was confidently expected that the money due the city from the Nation Trust Company stockholders would be paid over this week but it is now said that a legal formality stands in the way and cannot be removed until Judge Ketchum returns to the city, to-day or to-morrow. The money has all been secured, and the attorneys state that they are anxious to pay over the money.

THE LATE JUDGE LOWRIE.

Funeral Services at the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, etc.

The remains of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, after appropriate services at Meadville, were brought to Allegheny city on Friday, accompanied by numerous friends and relatives of the deceased, together with the following committee appointed by the court of Crawford county. Hon. David Derrick scn., Joshua Douglass, D. C. McCoy, P. Church, J. B. Brawley, W. R. Bole, S. S. Smith and C. M. Boush. As soon as the train arrived at the Fort Wayne depot the casket was taken to the residence of Rev. Samuel Lowrie, son of the deceased, on the corner of Ridge and Grant avenues. Here the remains were kept until one o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the final funeral services were commenced. The only exercises at the house was a fervent prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Horubbower. The solemn procession then proceeded to the North Presbyterian church, corner of Lincoln and Allegheny avenues. From the Allegheny court the following gentlemen were selected by the bereaved family to assist in the burial services: Judges Sterrett, White, Ewing and Collier, representing the bench, and George Shiras, Jr., Robert Woods, William Blakewell and John H. Hampton representing the bar. Shortly before two o'clock the cortege arrived at the church. Seats were reserved for representatives of the bench and bar. The church was well filled. Most prominent in the assemblage who had congregated to witness the last services attending the burial of the late Judge were a large number of lawyers and ministers of both cities. A goodly number of ladies were also present. As the beautiful casket, which was covered with floral tributes, was borne up the aisle to the front of the altar the choir sang "Asleep in Jesus." Among the floral decorations were a large crown, two wreaths, an anchor and a cross. When the remains had been placed in front of the altar, and the choir ceased singing, a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Jewitt, which was followed by a funeral sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Hodge. This was followed by a prayer delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. At half-past three o'clock the services were concluded here and the procession proceeded to the Allegheny Cemetery, where the remains were interred in their last resting place, after a brief prayer by Dr. Hodge.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

William Sweeney, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Anton Tonisc, was fined $25 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. O. W. Schuman, who pleaded guilty to the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of W. B. Ross. Sentence suspended on payment of costs by defendant.

The sentence of other parties convicted of different offenses was postponed on account of motions for new trials pending in their cases.

W. D. Moore, Esq., counsel for Mullen, the companion of Burke, who is charged with being implicated in the shooting of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., made application for the release of his client on bail. On account of the absence of the District Attorney, the consideration of the case was postponed until to-day.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

Charles C. Harper, John M. Goehring and Claudius S. Parker were admitted to practice in this court, on motion of J. H. Miller, Esq. F. T. C. Whitesell was also admitted on motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq.

John Urban vs. Michael Smith. By consent of counsel leave granted to garnishee to pay into court $302 25.

Baum, for use, vs. M. O'Hara and wife. Rule granted on S. P. Fulton to show cause why restitution should not be made.

Thomas H. Harrington vs. Charles B. Mowry. Execution attachment against James A. Bell.

Assignment of David Cornelius and wife to William Blakely. James Craig and Arthur Hobson appointed appraisers.

Assignment by General Trading Co. of H. Wright to Peter Keil. Appraisement presented and sureties of assignee's bond approved.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Clark *et al.* vs. Stacey; McDonald vs. Grubbs; Bark vs. Walton & Co.; Duff vs. same; Couch, Carey & Morris vs. Omslear, Omsiear vs. Couch, Carey & Morris, Parry vs. Moock, Sr.; Parke vs. Tradesman's Indemnity Institute; Satzenbach vs. Neal *et al.*; Sydney vs. Wilson *et al.*; Frederick vs. Mangold; Ferguson for use vs. Patton (two cases); Israel vs. Quinn; Gainsford vs. Cowan; Kaiser vs. Pathleder; Donnelly vs. Coal and Coke Company.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John Kenna vs Thomas Harriet *et al.* Judgment against Joseph Irwin, garnishee.

German Mutual Society vs Charles Lowe, Louis Ulrich and Geo. Wolf. Louis McMillan appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Commonwealth *ex rel.*, Isabella Walton vs Uriah Walton, August Amnion, committee of respondent, a lunatic, directed at his own suggestion, to pay an additional allowance for the maintenance of the respondent and family, and education of his children.

Frank Kohne was appointed guardian adlitem of Maria E. Fangmeyer.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Rody Patterson *et ux.* vs. Henry Shafer; William Hawtworn *et ux.* vs. C. Dalzell; John D. Scully, in trust, vs. Fowler, with notice; David Groenlee vs. City of Pittsburgh; B. W. Morgan vs. Pittock & Nevin; Pittock vs. Royal Insurance Company and Canada Shannon Railroad Company; Hamilton *et al.* vs. same; City of Pittsburgh vs. King; Ferdinand Venn vs. H. Waldschmidt; Lane vs. Barton and Kenny; Benj. Mauyh, P. F. Drew & Bros.; Coffin & Co. vs. steamer Bellevernon.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Jacob Handenschild, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved and ordered.

John F. Bock was appointed guardian of Matilda S., Anna M., Bertha L., Charles F., and Elenora Handenschild, minors, and his bond in the sum of $4,000 was presented and approved.

Carolina, Emma C., and Laura A. Handenschild. Petition presented, and John E. Bock appointed guardian, by engine wards; and bond in the sum of $3,000 approved.

Joseph Engel, *et al.* Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Robert D. Cochran, deceased. Report to order of sale presented and confirmed nisi.

Flavin V. Bodie, minor. Bond of guardian presented by Mayor Phillips.

William M. Lyon, deceased; bond of trustee presented and approved.

J. W. Briggs, deceased. Rule granted on P. A. Briggs, Esq., and W. G. Scarlebaugh, trustee, to show cause why the sale made to Jacob Roeser should not be set aside.

Susan M. Moore, deceased. Report of commissioners confirmed absolutely, and rule granted on heirs and parties interested to appear in court on the 10th proximo, and accept or refuse the several purparts at valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

Alton Holmes, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Electa Miner, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Mary Ralston *et al.*, minors. David Walker appointed guardian.

Allen and Thomas Jones, minors. Sarah Livingston appointed guardian, and bond in the sum of $1,000 approved.

John Orr, deceased. Executors authorized to borrow $3,500, upon filing bond in the sum of $7,000.

David Chess, deceased. Bond of administrator for sale of real estate presented and approved.

Wm. McQuisten was appointed guardian of William G., Mary Ellen and Emma McQuisten, and bond approved.

Legal Notes.

On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the cases of Elizabeth Keeler and